

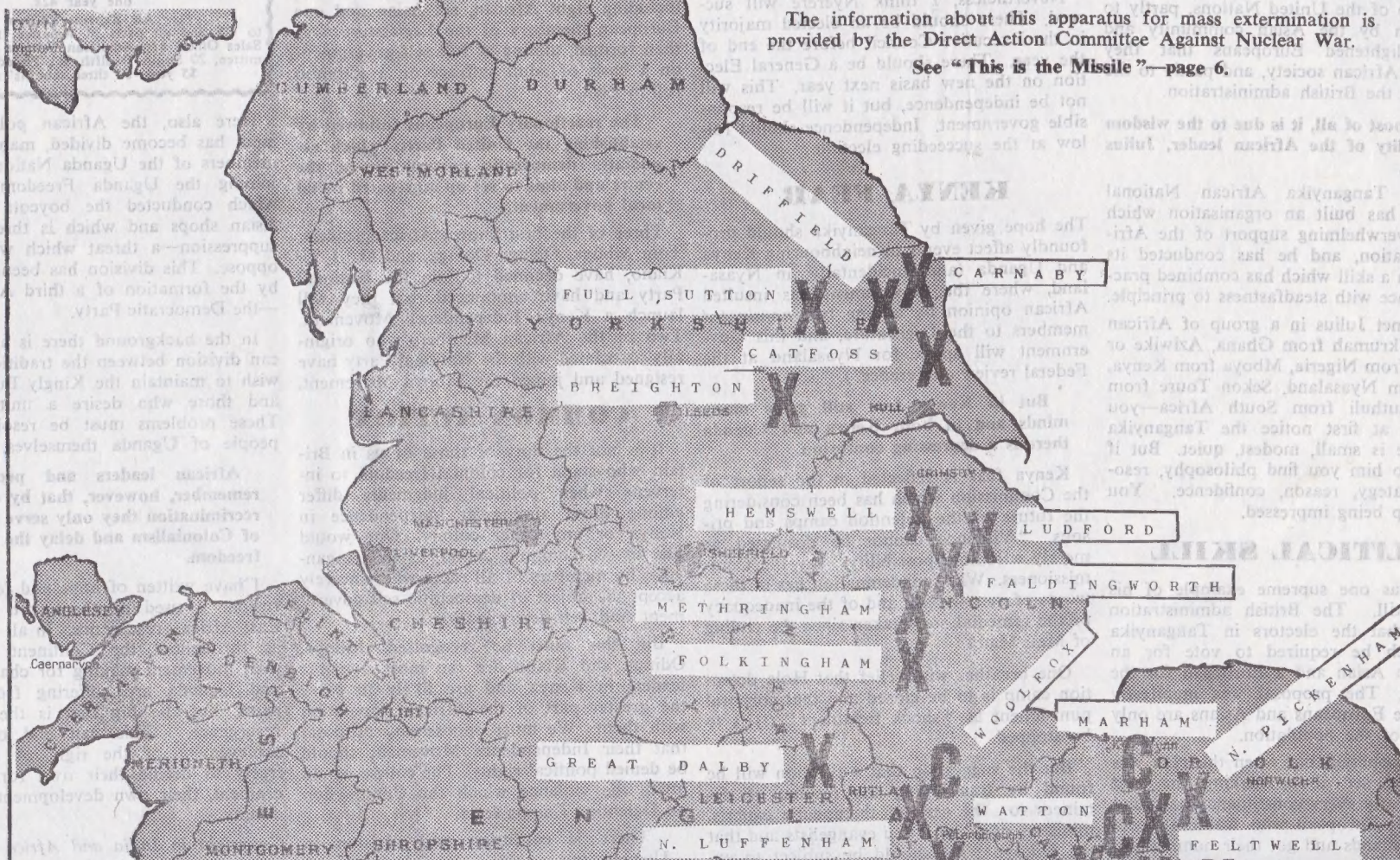
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The Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, the nuclear weapons factory on the island of Foulness, and the H-bomb store at Woodbridge are marked "B."

Anti-aircraft rocket bases, which are expected to house the underground control centres for the IRBMs, are marked "C"

The information about this apparatus for mass extermination is provided by the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War.

See "This is the Missile"—page 6.



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This man should triumph

TANGANYIKA'S AFRICAN LEADER

By Fenner Brockway MP

Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom



EAST Africa is a region of hope and resurgence, but also of fear and some confusion.

Tanganyika is the country of hope. This is due partly to the absence of any powerful White Settler community, partly to the trusteeship of the United Nations, partly to recognition by the Asian community and many enlightened Europeans that they live in an African society, and partly to the realism of the British administration.

But, most of all, it is due to the wisdom and ability of the African leader, Julius Nyerere.

In the Tanganyika African National Union he has built an organisation which has the overwhelming support of the African population, and he has conducted its affairs with a skill which has combined practical advance with steadfastness to principle.

It you met Julius in a group of African leaders—Nkrumah from Ghana, Aziwike or Awolowa from Nigeria, Mboya from Kenya, Banda from Nyasaland, Sekon Toure from Guinea, Luthuli from South Africa—you might not at first notice the Tanganyika leader. He is small, modest, quiet. But if you talk to him you find philosophy, resolution, strategy, reason, confidence. You cannot help being impressed.

POLITICAL SKILL

There was one supreme example of his political skill. The British administration proposed that the electors in Tanganyika should each be required to vote for an African, an Asian and a European for the Legislature. The proposal was manifestly unfair. The Europeans and Asians are only a fraction of the population.

Nyerere opposed, but when the plan was imposed, he set about making the best of it. In nearly every constituency he found an Asian or European who would support TANU's demands and got their nomination.

The result was that Julius and his sup-

unreasonable to ask immediately for a further change.

Nevertheless, I think Nyerere will succeed. There should be an elected majority in the Executive Council before the end of the year. There should be a General Election on the new basis next year. This will not be independence, but it will be responsible government. Independence should follow at the succeeding election.

KENYA FEAR

The hope given by Tanganyika should profoundly affect events in neighbouring Kenya and Uganda (and, incidentally, in Nyasaland, where the Government has insulted African opinion by adding two *nominated* members to the Legislature, and this Government will speak for Nyasaland at the Federal review conference!).

But in Kenya fear still grips many minds and in both Kenya and Uganda there is a depressing confusion.

Kenya fear is reflected in the report of the Commission which has been considering the future of the detention camps and prisons. "Violence cannot be dismissed as merely a remote possibility," say the Commissioners. What condemnation lies in these words of past wrongs and of the inadequacy of the remedial steps taken since the ending of Mau Mau!

One breathes with relief that Hola detention camp is to be closed and that corporal punishment as "shock treatment" (!) is to be stopped.

But the suggestion that a solution will be found by transferring the residue of detainees to the care of therapeutic experts, ministers of religion and evangelists and that the Kikuyu tribe should be subject to ex-

amination by two anthropologists, a psychologist and an economist shows how far the official mind is still committed to the view that the troubles in Kenya were a matter of traditional behaviour rather than of colonial injustice.

The Kenya scene has become confused by the eruption of rival political Parties, which unhappily has led to division in the African ranks. Mr. Michael Blundell began the process by resigning from the Government to form his New Kenya Group, a step forward in being inter-racial (though the Asians and Africans were unrepresentative) but too conservative and vague to offer hope. A bolder interracial party, the National Party, including eight African, six Asian and one European members of the Legislature, was then formed, aiming at full self-government on a basis of adult suffrage on a common roll in 1968.

The reactionary Europeans followed by establishing the United Party, which repudiates democratic government at the centre and aims to set up segregated racial local government.

Three of the best known African leaders, Tom Mboya, Oginga Odinga, and Dr. J. G. Kiano, have declined to join the National Party and have announced that they will launch a Kenya Independence Movement. Two of the African Members who originally associated with the National Party have resigned and joined the Mboya Movement.

COMMON ACTION

It is not the duty of those of us in Britain who stand for colonial freedom to intervene when political judgments differ among those aiming at independence in Kenya or any other colony. One would like to see common action, as in Tanganyika, by members of all races who sincerely accept the object of democratic self-government and self-determination.

But this must be recognised, Mboya, Odinga and Kiano are the most dynamic leaders in Kenya and are likely to carry the greater part of the African population with them. We must oppose any proposal that their Independence Movement should be denied political rights. The course would invite the violence which the Commission on Detention Camps fears.

There is confusion and division in Uganda, too.

Here also, the African political movement has become divided, many prominent members of the Uganda National Congress joining the Uganda Freedom Movement which conducted the boycott against the Asian shops and which is threatened with suppression—a threat which we must also oppose. This division has been accentuated by the formation of a third African Party—the Democratic Party.

In the background there is another African division between the traditionalists who wish to maintain the Kingly Buganda State and those who desire a united Uganda. These problems must be resolved by the people of Uganda themselves.

African leaders and people should remember, however, that by division and recrimination they only serve the interests of Colonialism and delay the day of their freedom.

I have written of hope and fear and confusion. I used another word to describe East Africa—resurgence. In all East Africa, as throughout the Continent, there is a tidal movement making for change. Kenya and Uganda are suffering from growing pains, but the big fact is the underlying resurgence. This can end only in the achievement of the right of the peoples freely to decide their own forms of government, their own development, their own destiny.

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The result was that Julius and his supporters swept the elections.

Nyerere was invited to join the Government. He showed principle and wisdom in refusing. It was still a Colonial Government, not responsible to the country, he declared, and it would be absurd for him to associate with a Government which he was trying to remove.

Instead, he reiterated his own demands. He asked for a Legislature of 82 members, 79 to be elected. Thirteen seats would be reserved for Asians and Arabs, eight for Europeans. Only three officials, responsible for Defence, External Affairs and Legal Affairs, would remain. He also asked for a majority of elected Members in the Executive Council.

When in the House of Commons I urged that these proposals be accepted, I was reminded that the Legislative Council had only been elected recently under a new Constitution, with the implication that it was

the future of the detention camps and prisons. "Violence cannot be dismissed as merely a remote possibility," say the Commissioners. What condemnation lies in these words of past wrongs and of the inadequacy of the remedial steps taken since the ending of Mau Mau!

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THE COPS MOVE IN

By Alan Lovell

started again . . . I fainted several times."

Moussa Khebaili, a student, is twenty-six, and was arrested on December 5, 1958. Describing his treatment he says:

"I had to get on my knees and as my head was leaning back, one of the policemen gave me a kick which made me fall back, my mouth open."

The book is full of revolting descriptions of this kind. But are they true? The behaviour of the French Government is a good clue. The book was published on June 16 of this year. On June 20 it was confiscated by order of the Minister of the Interior. Some days later the French monthly Testimony and Documents, which was preparing to reprint the book, had its type destroyed by the police. Defending his Government's action, the Prime Minister, M. Debré, merely said that the book was "untrue and defamatory."

Torture of this kind seems to have become a regular feature of French politics. There are some disturbing hints as to why this is so in the book. When Moussa Khebaili was being tortured, one of the inspectors said to him: "I got to know about torture with the Nazis—now it's me who's giving it out." Later on Khebaili was taken to the Chamber of Deputies by the police.

"Look over there," one policeman said. "We've stopped here to let you see how things have changed. Now there's some order inside there."

Khebaili made no reply. The policeman turned to his colleagues.

"That's where the trouble was, the priests, the lawyers, the Jews, the Com-

mies inside there. For them France was always in the wrong. Now France will always be in the right."

Then turning to Khebaili:

"You may not like it, but that's the way it is. You belong to a race I hate like the Negroes. Now you're going to see what France really is, you bunch of slaves. . . I know I'm only a cop, and you're an intellectual, but things have changed. Now it's me who's giving the orders. It's the cops' turn to reign now."

The hatred of foreigners and intellectuals, the hatred of people who stop the police from behaving in the ways they consider necessary, the taste for torture that was acquired as a victim. It is a familiar twentieth century picture. Could it happen here? Isn't this a phenomenon peculiar only to the French. Let Jean-Paul Satre have the last word on this.

"During the war . . . we watched the German soldiers walking inoffensively down the street, and we would say to ourselves: 'They look like us. How can they act as they do?' And we were proud of ourselves for not understanding. To-day we know there was nothing to understand. The decline has been gradual and imperceptible. But now when we raise our heads and look into the mirror we see an unfamiliar and hideous reflection: ourselves. . . Anybody at any time may equally find himself victim or executioner." (*Introduction to The Question by Henri Alleg*.)

FOOTNOTE.—Most of the details and quotations in this article come from an article in the *Nation* (USA) of July 18,

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PEOPLE AND PLACES by PHYZ

FIL(L)ED WITH RUBBISH

THIS week we are going on a conducted tour of one or two places, starting at the Colonial Office.

And the first thing to note is the respectability. What could better represent the global civilising mission that certain British flag-waggers have felt than the impeccable address: Church House, London, S.W.1.

And everything that follows is in appropriate decorum. Even the papers from the Black Hole of Calcutta via the Boxer Rebellion to Hola are in immaculate order.

But what you won't see at the Colonial Office are—the cellars. And since I know what's there, I am going to let you into a secret.

We descend steps so ancient that they make Guy Fawkes' route to the cellars of Parliament look like a high-speed lift. And what do we see? Sacks and sacks of—no, not unopened protests, they put them in the w.p.b.—but sacks of whitewash.

That's right. They store it there for use during recurrent crises. And since the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, PC, has been running up and down the stairs rather frequently of late, he's thinking of installing a grain elevator straight up to the Commons' despatch box (separate exit for Fleet Street if necessary).

All of which reminds me that they do things rather differently in Washington.

Whitewash clearly has a use. But some of the rubbish filed in the bowels of the earth under Capitol Hill (just a couple of miles above Ike's personal shelter) cannot even claim that small practical value.

Consider the report they've just put away down there from the Holifield committee—the special sub-committee on radiation set up by the joint congressional committee on atomic energy.

This report calmly introduces us to a limited nuclear war—just 263 bombs dropped on America. ("The enemy" could have saved a small fortune by dropping only 262.) And the smallest bombs equalled only one million tons of TNT.

Next come the "casualties." A mere

50,000,000 dead, not to mention the fate of the survivors. The committee obviously hasn't read the Rand Corporation's report which set the figure at 160,000,000 dead in the first 36 hours.

But wait, now comes the report's Great Moment. As if to show that they're quite as "loyal" as the rest of us, they proudly announce: "The race could and would survive."

I understand that this does not refer to the arms race.

The Spectator becomes a critic

THE improvement in the Spectator has been one of the most interesting phenomena in political journalism for some time.

I remember reading it in the early 1950s when it was rather a dreary conservative journal with a tendency to produce every now and then boring articles on the church.

The arrival of Henry Fairlie as political correspondent in the middle 1950s was the

first sign of change. Although himself a High Tory, Fairlie was not afraid to criticise his own Party fiercely, and he was very hostile to the "Butskellism" that has dominated British politics for the last few years. The Spectator generally seemed to capture some of the iconoclastic spirit that has become a characteristic of the 1950s.

When Fairlie left the paper, the Spectator got hold of Bernard Levin as their Parliamentary correspondent. Levin had been assistant editor of Truth, but resigned when that journal supported the Government over Suez.

Writing under the name of Taper, he soon became known as the most devastating critic of Parliament. From Sir David Eccles (or "Smartypants," as Taper christened him) to Mr. Gaitskill, nobody was safe. And easily the best attacks on the Government for its treatment of the Hola camp debate and the Devlin report came from Taper.

This spirit has so infected the paper that in recent weeks several old readers have complained about the paper's attacks on the Government.

But though this change has been encouraging, it has its dangers. The Spectator has never been able to say anything new constructively. And without a constructive attitude a general critical mood can easily fall over into a mood of social and political cynicism.

One of the best clues to the way British politics is developing will be the attitude of the Spectator. I'll be watching very carefully!

An apartheid 'musical'

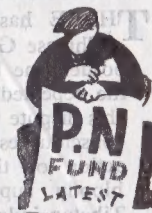
SOME years ago a young American, Lionel Rogosin, made a remarkable film about one of the ugliest places in America, the Bowery in New York.

"On the Bowery" was a close up of the bums and down-and-outs on Skid Row. Rogosin was able to make the film more authentic by keeping the camera hidden from the people he was filming so that they were not aware that they were being filmed.

Now Rogosin has made a film about an ugly spot in another part of the world, the Union of South Africa. And again he had

YEAR AFTER YEAR

PERHAPS you are one of the new readers of Peace News who this week will have seen the paper on a bookstall, at a meeting or in a market stall during Nuclear Disarmament Week. If so, I should tell you why this little panel appears in our paper each fortnight.



We who run Peace News, the world's only international weekly peace newspaper, are proud of the fact that this paper continues to be published year after year simply because there are enthusiastic people who contribute to a Peace News Fund which meets a deficit we have to face on our publishing costs each year. They recognise the service which Peace News can give to people everywhere who are engaged in the work of constructive peace making.

We hope you will become a regular reader, and in time you too will want to join the band of those who say that Peace News is "our" newspaper because they help with donations to the Peace News Fund to assure its appearance year after year.

THE EDITOR

Contributions since August 28: £42 10s.
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still needed £1809

Anonymous contributions gratefully acknowledged: "Hollywood" 2s. 6d., "OAP" 10s., "In memory of J. M. Atkinson," £1.

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CAMPAIGN CORNER

YOUR JOB TOO

New trial: six-month sentence

for Harlequin

Consider the report they've just put away down there from the Holifield committee—the special sub-committee on radiation set up by the joint congressional committee on atomic energy.

This report calmly introduces us to a limited nuclear war—just 263 bombs dropped on America. ("The enemy" could have saved a small fortune by dropping only 262.) And the smallest bombs equalled only one million tons of TNT.

Next come the "casualties." A mere

Whether the man
Who had a child
Was right or wrong
To test that bomb.
As they never knew—
For it was their lot
Not to be born
And not to die—
They never asked
The reason why.
But others did.

KENNETH LANG.

New trial: six-month sentence for H-protestor

FROM JIM PECK

THE second trial of Earle Reynolds for sailing his yacht "Phoenix" into the Pacific bomb-testing area in July, 1958, ended on August 28, as briefly reported in Peace News last week, with a 6-month prison term.

The sentence, imposed by Judge John Ross, was the same as that imposed by Judge Frank McLaughlin in the original trial a year ago.

That trial had been held illegal by a U.S. Court of Appeals on grounds that Reynolds was denied the right to act as his own attorney. He had sought this right because Judge McLaughlin refused an adjournment until arrival of Attorney Joseph Rauh from Washington.

At the second trial he was represented by John Silard, a colleague of Rauh's. Silard is hopeful for a second reversal by the

Court of Appeals—especially on grounds that Reynolds's violation of the law was not "wilful" in the legal sense of having a sinister purpose.

That the voyage's purpose was the very opposite of sinister was demonstrated clearly in Reynolds's own testimony. He told the court that as a scientist he is "very concerned about the probability the health of the world will be affected by nuclear fall-out." Judge Ross did not permit him to finish and halted testimony on the voyage's motivation by his wife, Barbara, his son, Ted, and his daughter, Jessica—all three of whom took the stand.

JUDGE'S ATTITUDE

Judge Ross's attitude was clearly shown at the trial's opening when, in denying a brief adjournment until the arrival from Japan of Dr. Yusushi Nishiwaki, a witness for Reynolds, he said:

"I am not concerned with his (Reynolds's) philosophy of whether the explosion of atomic bombs endanger human life. I am only concerned whether or not he entered the test zone."

Regarding the two basic issues in the case—the right of a nation to pollute air and water outside its territory with atomic fall-out and to arbitrarily arrest its citizens on the high seas—the judge upheld the Government's position.

Reynolds is free on \$500 bail pending the new appeal. Funds for this appeal are urgently needed. Contributions should be sent to: Phoenix Defence Fund, PO Box 5199, Honolulu, Hawaii.

An apartheid 'musical'

SOME years ago a young American, Lionel Rogosin, made a remarkable film about one of the ugliest places in America, the Bowery in New York.

"On the Bowery" was a close up of the bums and down-and-outs on Skid Row. Rogosin was able to make the film more authentic by keeping the camera hidden from the people he was filming so that they were not aware that they were being filmed.

Now Rogosin has made a film about an ugly spot in another part of the world, the Union of South Africa. And again he had to use "hidden camera techniques." But this time he had to hide the camera from the authorities. He knew that the South African Government would not give him permission to make the kind of film he wanted. So he told them he was making a Hollywood musical with exterior scenes in South Africa.

Despite this he had to be careful that the authorities did not see some of the scenes he was filming. Even the South African police might have thought that this was a very curious Hollywood musical. For these scenes look-outs were posted and the filming was done very quickly.

In spite of these handicaps, Rogosin has produced a remarkable film which shows what apartheid means in terms of everyday life in the Union of South Africa. It is called "Come back Africa." I'm not sure if it's available in Britain yet, but I'll let you know as soon as I find out.

No. 1 international

THE Genocide Convention has now been ratified by 60 nations. India is the latest country to support this "UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide."

The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948 and came into force on January 12, 1951. It declares genocide a crime under international law, and nations accepting the convention undertake to "prevent and punish" any acts committed with the intention of destroying a "national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such."

And where exactly does The Bomb come into all that? Nowhere. Why not? Because the military make their own laws. That is international law number one.

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CAMPAIGN CORNER

YOUR JOB TOO

THIS is it. "Let Britain Lead" Week begins this week-end, and from the shoal of leaflets, programmes, orders and letters reaching here it is going to be a magnificent effort.

Impressive as the drive of the local committees is the astonishing programme to be tackled by a big team of national speakers. The devoted service, all are giving challenges every reader of Peace News to support the Week. Pacifists welcome this call for unilateral disarmament and an unconditional British lead. By focussing attention on the most catastrophic aspect of the problem we have a tremendous opportunity of highlighting the cause and cure of war.

This week's Peace News is the first of two special and enlarged issues. There is still time to order extra supplies for sale at meetings and demonstrations. Free posters and leaflets are available, too!

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India and China . . .

THERE has been a dispute between the Indian and Chinese Governments over the last five years as to the border line between Indian and Tibetan territory. Today the repeated incidents and rumours of incidents around this dispute would not bulk so large in world consciousness if it were not for the brutal action of the Chinese Government in its bloody suppression of the remnants of Tibetan independence.

From the standpoint of Indian policy, however, the two matters should be regarded separately. The political crime against Tibet is not a matter in relation to which India has a greater moral responsibility than the rest of the world. The border dispute on the other hand is, of course, its particular concern.

One of the hard facts that we have to face today in the nuclear age is that a people can only win or maintain its independence by its own efforts. The outside world can only intervene with force at the risk of bringing about the total destruction of those the intervention is designed to help and the precipitation of a universally destructive war.

This painful lesson had to be learned in regard to the continued enforcement of totalitarian tyranny in Hungary. It is today emphasised in regard to Tibet. The Indian responsibility here is no greater than that of the British except in so far as it is a neighbouring territory and thus has greater possibilities of helping refugees; and here it has helped with much greater generosity than Britain did in regard to refugees from Hitler's Germany before the war.

Possibly we might have like to see the Indian Government more outspoken in its moral condemnation of the Chinese action, but here Mr. Nehru and his Government have to observe the circumspection that any other militarist government seeking to avoid war would have to observe in relation to the actions of a near and powerful neighbour.

For one of the factors that governs the situation in India is that it has a militarist government—quasi-militarist if one likes to have it so, reluctantly militarist—but for all that militarist. And because there is a half-heartedness about the acceptance of the principles upon which it is operating, there is an inevitable infirmity of purpose in its action.

If Nehru were leading India on Gandhian principles his people might have to pay in suffering for a forthright condemnation of the evil actions of its great neighbour; but its policies would have been so directed as to meet this possibility, condemnation would have been forthcoming, and its views would have had a much greater compelling power.

IN PERSPECTIVE

acceptance of the McMahon line there are charges and counter-charges regarding its violation by the nationals and troops of both sides; and now the Chinese Government makes it clear that it challenges the validity of the McMahon line itself, an attitude it is fully entitled to take in the same way that Iceland is entitled to seek a revision of its fishing limits.

In the areas concerned it is to a considerable extent merely the question of territory that is involved, but where there are people dwelling in these disputed lands clearly their wishes should be a dominant consideration. There is matter here for the opening of negotiations, and if—as would seem from the five years' diplomatic correspondence on the matter—the problem is proving too intractable for settlement in this way, it is a suitable subject for submission to independent arbitration.

France and . . .

RATHER more detail about the de Gaulle-Eisenhower meeting than is to be found in other articles has been given by Mr. Stephen Coulter, the Paris correspondent of the Sunday Times. Whether or not Mr. Coulter has special sources of information or whether he is just making inspired guesses, the implications of what he reports provide much material for thought.

France has been offered "double key" control over US nuclear warheads to be stockpiled on her territory. This means the same kind of joint equal control operating in Britain. This offer the French Government has rejected, presumably because General de Gaulle could not get satisfaction on certain other points he has raised.

The Frenchman wants the USA, Britain and France, as "Powers with world responsibilities," to consult together before an atomic bomb is used anywhere. This would not mean that each would have a power of veto over the use of the Bomb by either of the others. It would not even mean that any two would have the right to deny the third the use of the Bomb in the given situation if, after consultation, it decided to go ahead and use it. What would be necessary would be prior consultation, a stipulation that does not at present obtain.

There would be no need, however, for prior consultation in the event of nuclear reprisals for unprovoked attack; whether this means only unprovoked attack by nuclear weapons is not made clear.

. . . nuclear weapons

THERE is plenty of material for serious contemplation here. In the first place, it is taken for granted that France is going to have the Bomb; and we have previously remarked that it is evident that the French Government will not be controlled by any agreement to end tests except at the price of being supplied with Bombs by those who have already tested them. According to Mr. Coulter, the French Government at present regards the exploding of its Sahara Bomb as a means of qualifying France for the receipt of secret US data regarding nuclear weapons for which constitutional provision has

died down as an active war, and which of course constitutes a permanent point of tension) were to flare up again it would be possible for the US Command to use the atom bomb, but (if the French proposals should be accepted) only after consultation with the French and British Governments, which would have the right to raise objections but no right to say that the thing must not be done.

The same thing would apply to the US and British objections should the French decide to use the Bomb, when they have acquired it, in, say, Tunisia arising out of the Algerian war.

Considering something like this happening anywhere in the world, we can only become very sceptical of the efficacy of any kind of "double key" check on the control of weapons housed on British territory. If, for instance, this thing were to happen over Quemoy, with Russia, according to her undertakings, coming to the aid of China, a "double-key" control over the atomic weapons in Britain—and, if they come to be placed there, in France—will count for very little when it comes to the point.

The ad-man cometh

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S visit to Britain was stage-managed in a way that has become familiar in American politics. The emphasis all the time was on the "pleasant personalities" of Ike and Mac. No opportunity was given for the two leaders to be questioned by the press. The conclusions that they had reached about the best approach to world peace were announced in a television broadcast.

Two things should be noted about this TV appearance. The first is that Mr. Macmillan obviously had an eye on the coming British General Election. He tried very hard to present himself as a "national" leader—the man who had presided over a Government which had abolished poverty in Britain and had given independence to numerous colonial peoples.

The second point is that despite all the careful stage-managing of the President's appearance, he is very obviously an old man who has some difficulty in putting a coherent sentence together. (The BBC triumphantly announced that at the airport on his first landing in Britain the President had spoken for two minutes—without notes.)

The increasing use of advertising techniques to present mediocre politicians is disturbing enough. It is even more so when one thinks of the aims of the two men.

Mr. Macmillan wants a Conservative Government re-elected—a Government which over Suez, Hola and Central Africa alone has used every political trick from deliberate dishonesty to smear tactics to defend itself. President Eisenhower is the man who, according to all the political pundits, is our main hope for a peaceful future.

It is a depressing picture. But there is one remark of President Eisenhower's that gives hope. In the course of the TV broadcast he said: "I think much more of the

would have to observe in relation to the actions of a near and powerful neighbour.

For one of the factors that governs the situation in India is that it has a militarist government—quasi-militarist if one likes to have it so, reluctantly militarist—but for all that militarist. And because there is a half-heartedness about the acceptance of the principles upon which it is operating, there is an inevitable infirmity of purpose in its action.

If Nehru were leading India on Gandhian principles his people might have to pay in suffering for a forthright condemnation of the evil actions of its great neighbour; but its policies would have been so directed as to meet this possibility, condemnation would have been forthcoming, and its views would have had a much greater compelling power.

...aggression charges

ON the disputed McMahon demarcation line, we do not presume to say which side is in the right. Each side accuses the other of "aggression." Even on the basis of

there would be no need, however, for prior consultation in the event of nuclear reprisals for unprovoked attack; whether this means only unprovoked attack by nuclear weapons is not made clear.

... nuclear weapons

THERE is plenty of material for serious contemplation here. In the first place, it is taken for granted that France is going to have the Bomb; and we have previously remarked that it is evident that the French Government will not be controlled by any agreement to end tests except at the price of being supplied with Bombs by those who have already tested them. According to Mr. Coulter, the French Government at present regards the exploding of its Sahara Bomb as a means of qualifying France for the receipt of secret US data regarding nuclear weapons for which constitutional provision has been made in the USA.

Now one realises how precariously balanced is to be the future fate of humanity! If, for instance, the trouble over Quemoy and Matsu (which has never completely

a coherent sentence together. (The BBC triumphantly announced that at the airport on his first landing in Britain the President had spoken for two minutes—without notes.)

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It is a depressing picture. But there is one remark of President Eisenhower's that gives hope. In the course of the TV broadcast he said: "I think people want peace so much that one of these days Governments had better get out of their way and let them have it. That is exactly the way we ought to think." We could not have put it better.

LETTERS

East Germany

AS one who, in the last three years, has been in the Eastern Zone of Germany three times, having near-relatives and intimate friends there, I feel entitled to say something to the article by Heinz Kraschutski (PN, June 26).

From this article one gets a completely false impression of conditions in the Eastern Zone, as the situation of those who still believe in God or even in Jesus Christ is altogether left out of the picture.

With regard to their children, they can not "be sure that they will be given a chance to receive higher education," however "really talented" the child may be. In fact nobody, certainly no young person, can hope to get on at all over there who does not hold on (which is morally most corrupting) pretend to hold the Communist (i.e., atheistic) faith.

To compare "a certain pressure from the Nazi side there" to "a certain pressure from the Communist side here" is just nonsense. If there is conscription in the West of Germany—the only form of actual pressure—there are also the rights of the conscientious objector, something inconceivable behind the Iron Curtain where pressure against all non-believers of the Communist creed is systematic and hostile.

One other point: though Heinz Kras-

chutski seems to realise something of the unreliability of figures given by the Eastern authorities, he yet argues with the figure of the 6,000 per month who are said to return to the Eastern Zone.

I want to point out besides that returning to the Eastern Zone is a very different thing from leaving it, as the latter is looked upon as a punishable offence and can only be done by leaving everything, literally everything, apart from a week-end case, behind and disappearing without even taking leave of friends and relations.—**GERTRUD KLOSE, Bochum 7, Biermannsweg 16, Germany.**

East-West work camps

VERY recently the Soviet Union has taken a most helpful interest in international voluntary work camps. They have put out on the radio a broadcast about them and printed letters about them in two newspapers.

Last year the first East-West work camp in Russia took place. Roughly half of the volunteers came from the West and the rest from the East, that is from Russia and other Eastern European countries.

The camp took place near Byelgorod in White Russia. The work campers helped with the harvest on a collective farm and worked on the building of a new farm unit.

One can easily say that such camps are only a small thing and that is true. But

they are co-operation between the East and West in miniature. Thus they are an example of East and West working together in peace and friendship.

From the spirit that these camps can build may come co-operation between the East and West in every form of human activity, culture and learning. This would be a living peace.

This co-operation and friendship is the strongest form of security against war. It may cost millions of pounds and immense effort, but the measure of our love for peace is the price that we are willing to pay for it.

Work camps help us to know the truth about East and West, to see the failings of the systems that we live under, to decide on the kind of world we want and to help to build it.—**MERVYN TAGGART, Prague, Czechoslovakia.**

World War I

"I THINK the First World War ought never to have happened," said Mr. Macmillan recently. "It happened by mistake. I believe if we had had some kind of international meetings, I myself think it would not have happened."

Why has no one taken up the Prime Minister on his statement to a nationwide television audience that the First World War was "a mistake"? In the same speech he said that the Second

War "was different and I do not think anything could have avoided it."

As every student of history knows, the Second World War was the direct outcome—it might almost have been the continuation—of the First. "It happened by mistake." Millions of men, women and children died because of "a mistake." I suggest that the Prime Minister's statement should be widely circulated.—**GORDON SADLER, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.**

COs sentenced to death

IN your note (PN, August 7) of my sister Gertrude's tragic death, a comment was appended that I was one of the 30-odd conscientious objectors sentenced to death in 1916.

That distinction was not mine. But I was proud to be the contemporary of, and to know, some of these men so nearly martyred in the cause.—**ERNEST H. LAWES, 49 Thurleigh Road, London, S.W.12.**

A recent BBC survey into what young people in Britain thought about television showed that most of those aged between 15 and 19 appeared to think that all politicians were "phony" and all politics a bore. Party political broadcasts were the most unpopular TV programmes, the assistant head of BBC TV talks said at Wadham College, Oxford, on Saturday.

H-TESTS AND YOU

PEACE NEWS, September 11, 1959—5

IN the second world war "dreadful" bombs, containing as much as one ton of TNT (trinitrotoluene), were dropped. These were called "blockbusters."

At 8.15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, a bomb, which was 15,000 to 20,000 times more powerful than a one-ton blockbuster, was dropped on Hiroshima. The first atomic bomb had been dropped. It killed 100,000 people and seriously injured 100,000 more.

Now, bombs can be constructed that are 1,000 times as powerful as this—with an explosive force equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of TNT.

Worse still, the cobalt bomb is many times more powerful. This is a hydrogen bomb surrounded by a layer of cobalt.

If a 20-megaton bomb (and "better" bombs can readily be made) were dropped on any city, that city would be flattened over a diameter of 20 miles, and nearly all the people, not protected in some way, would burn to death. Even people shielded by as much as two feet of concrete, over a diameter of four miles, would be killed by initial gamma rays and neutrons.

In a great nuclear war, only people in very isolated regions, where no bombs were dropped, could hope to survive.

Such a war would probably change the nature of the pool of human germ plasm in such a way that the human species, as we know it, would not survive.

It is not impossible that an accident could start such a war, with the almost certain extinction of the human race, as we know it.

If our future includes nuclear war, the world is lost.

The harm?

So much for war. How dangerous to you and yours is the peace while nuclear tests continue?

What harm can the testing of just one bomb cause? Merely testing a 10-megaton bomb (or else, testing for one year, at the 1958 rate) causes from 100,000 to 600,000 deaths, from leukaemia and bone cancer. It also dooms 15,000 (possibly 150,000) unborn children—yours?—to early death, or a life of misery, as a result of having serious mental defects or of being seriously physically deformed. Just testing one

There is no such thing as a "clean" bomb. There is no such thing as a "clean" bomb test.

Strontium 90 is a terrible poison. If one teaspoonful were distributed equally it would kill all the people in the world. A single super-bomb throws up 1,000 times this amount into the air, where it is distributed over the whole world. No one knows how long (or short) a time it will take to fall to earth. From zero in New York City at the beginning of 1954 there

BY
Austin Windrim

The writer, who served in the Irish army, is in his middle thirties. He is married and has two children.

was a steady increase to 45 millicuries per square mile by the end of 1957.

The increase goes on everywhere.

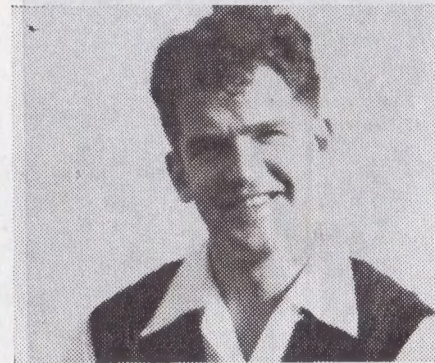
Strontium 90 is taken up from the soil by plants and animals alike. It is known that now all vegetables and all milk contain some of this terrible poison, which will build up daily its concentration in people's bones and will stay there for as long as a person lives. No one can say how long (or short) a time it will take for this concentration to become fatal. This poison is created by bomb-testing. There can be no antidote. How many more bombs will have to be tested before the people of the world demand an end to this mad race towards disease and death?

The water of the Columbia River was analysed on one occasion. While the radio-activity of the water was insignificant, the radio-activity in the egg yolks of the water

birds was more than 1,000,000 times higher, so cumulative is the concentration of radio-activity.

Scientists believe that there is no radiation dose low enough to remove the probability of leukaemia (which is always fatal, sooner or later), bone cancer, or some other disease, or shortening of life expectancy.

The weakest of internal radiation is harmful. As all vegetables and all milk have been contaminated by Strontium 90 from bomb-test fall-out, we are all sub-



jected daily to an ever-increasing concentration of harmful, internal radiation.

There is no justification for the terms MPD (maximum permissible dose) or MPC (maximum permissible concentration) of radiation and of radio-active elements, for the simple reason that it is not justifiable to speak of the MPD or the MPC as safe.

So called "responsible people" who seek to minimise the danger inherent in the effects of fall-out from bomb-testing have issued statements that are not only misleading, but invalid, "to allay the fears of the people" (and so to continue blindly and irresponsibly with a programme for the testing of nuclear bombs).

On January 15, 1958, almost 10,000 of the world's greatest scientists who, more than all others, appreciate the madness of continued testing, presented a petition to the United Nations Organisation urging

This article is a compilation of facts from Dr. Linus Pauling's book "No More War" (Gollancz, 16s.; Dodd, Mead & Co., \$3.50). "If this restatement of some of the facts," says Austin Windrim, "causes only one person to think seriously about them, the effort will have been more than justified."

immediate agreement to stop all testing of nuclear bombs. Bombs continued to be tested. What is UNO doing or going to do about it? What are the people of the world (the man in the street—you) going to do about it?

The need

On April 24, 1957, Albert Schweitzer (Saturday Review, May 18, 1957) said, *inter alia*:

"The real reason why the statesmen of the world have not come to an agreement to ban nuclear tests is that there is no public opinion asking for such an agreement. Public opinion in all nations must inspire and accept the agreement. When public opinion has been created then the statesmen may reach an agreement."

It is in an attempt to create such public opinion that this has been written.

Albert Einstein (New York Times magazine, June 23, 1946) said:

"While we distrust Russia's secrecy, and she distrusts ours, we walk together to certain doom.

"The danger of war is a very real thing and not something far away. It directly concerns every person in the civilised world. We cannot leave it to generals, Senators and diplomats to work out a solution over a period of generations. . .

"Proposals should be discussed in every newspaper, in schools, churches, in town meetings, in private conversations, and neighbour to neighbour. Merely reading about the bomb promotes knowledge in the mind, but only talk between men promotes feelings in the heart. . .

"Our representatives in New York, in Paris, or in Moscow depend ultimately on decisions made in the village square."

Khrushchov sets a problem

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The bomb tests, up to April, 1958, WILL produce about 1,000,000 seriously defective children, and about 2,000,000 embryonic and neonatal deaths, and will cause many millions of innocent people to suffer from hereditary defects.

What is this devilish property of nuclear bombs which mere testing releases?

We each inherit 50,000 genes from each of our parents. The change from a normal good gene into a bad gene is called mutation—so we get the term mutant genes, or mutations.

The total of mutant genes in the population in April, 1958, causes one person in every five to die without offspring. Each minute of every day that bomb-testing continues increases this hazard. What will be the effect if radiation (which is an inescapable aspect of bomb-testing—"deterrent" or otherwise) is allowed to increase the total of mutant genes five-fold? The human species, as we know it, could not survive.

There is no such thing as a "clean" nuclear bomb (with respect to Carbon 14) This is one of the most dangerous elements created by both fission and fusion type bombs. It continues to exist for many thousands of years.

Some radio-active elements will continue to exist for millions of years. Iodine 129 lives for 200,000,000 years. Dangerous elements of this kind are Phosphorus 32, Calcium 45, Iodine 131, Iron 55, Bismuth 210, Plutonium 239, Cerium 144, Strontium 89, Cesium 137, and if a cobalt shell is used then Cobalt 60 can be added to the list. These dangerous elements, carried up into the air by the testing or explosion of nuclear bombs, are now falling down again.

bones and will stay there for as long as a person lives. No one can say how long (or short) a time it will take for this concentration to become fatal. This poison is created by bomb-testing. There can be no antidote. How many more bombs will have to be tested before the people of the world demand an end to this mad race towards disease and death?

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Khrushchov sets a problem

FOR a principled American who is against dictatorship but for peace Premier Khrushchov's visit presents a dilemma. Should such a person protest, acclaim or ignore this precedent-setting event?

This problem confronted leading American pacifists who convened to determine what action should be taken in connection with the Khrushchov visit.

There was some sentiment for a picket-type of demonstration. As the labour movement's resolution to shun the visit pointed out, welcoming this head of a dictatorship "which ordered the murder of thousands of Hungarians fighting for their national independence and freedom" seems as unthinkable as welcoming Dictator Franco of Spain "to our shores in the event our Government should ever invite him to visit the US."

On the other hand, with a picket-type of demonstration, pacifists would find difficulty in disassociating their protest from that of the far-larger protesting groups—the ultra-Rightist organisations of Eastern Europeans. These are the groups which picketed Mikoyan and Kolzov during their visits to the US—with numerous outbreaks of violence and rowdiness—since they have no concern with non-violence and, in fact, would welcome war against Russia.

Furthermore, it seemed questionable whether any protest demonstrations on this particular occasion would aid the primary cause of world peace.

What the pacifists finally decided upon was a public meeting to be addressed by A. J. Muste, leading American pacifist, and by Norman Thomas, veteran American Socialist. The theme of the meeting is that

unless concrete steps for peace evolve, the exchange of visits between the Russian and American chiefs of state will be meaningless gestures.

While the public meeting was the only action proposal which emerged, it was realised that this was not an ideal solution to the dilemma.

As for American public opinion as evidenced by letters which, according to one

LETTER FROM AMERICA

By Jim Peck

newspaper, "have been pouring into Washington in a steadily growing stream," it is divided, roughly, into two camps. One opposes Khrushchov's visit on grounds of extremist American nationalism and super-patriotism. The other favours his visit on grounds that it will correct his misconceptions about the US and thus make for better understanding between the two major world powers.

The former viewpoint has been formalised, organisationally, through full-page newspaper advertisements by the ultra-Rightist Committee Against Summit Entanglements. This group includes America's leading native fascists such as Alfred Kohlberg, chief financial backer of the China Lobby, which is the mainstay for continued support of Chiang Kai-shek; William Buckley, Jr., editor of the brazenly McCarthyite "National Review," and Merwin K. Hart, fascist wheelhorse since the days of Hitler.

On the other hand, full-page newspaper advertisements by Freedom House, representing leading American Liberals, urge acceptance of the Khrushchov visit but with a critical attitude and a realisation of

the Soviet Premier's "major propaganda objectives."

A typically American reaction to such ads. was expressed in a letter to the New York Times which said:

"I wish Freedom House and other organisations would stop haranguing us on how to greet Khrushchov. If I want to jeer him, I'll jeer him. If I want to cheer him, I'll cheer him. But as a free citizen in a democracy I resent any organised group exhorting me on how to behave."

The typically American follow-through, which I feel sure will be taken by the writer of this letter, will be to do nothing whatsoever.

Suggestions on what sights Khrushchov "must" see during his visit have come from many sources. The biggest "boner" in this regard was made by President Eisenhower himself, who listed as a must-sight for the Premier, Levittown, Pennsylvania.

This is a giant housing project which sells to whites only and which gained international notoriety two years ago when a lone Negro family which happened to get a house there was threatened with mob violence.

The housing discrimination in this instance would strike a particularly sharp note for Khrushchov, for its victims are mainly "proletarians" working in an adjacent steel plant rather than "petits bourgeois."

To spotlight Levittown as a showpiece would only enable Khrushchov to "score a telling propaganda point," said Roy Wilkins, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, in a protest wire to the President.

Significantly, when the White House subsequently issued Khrushchov's itinerary, Levittown was conspicuous by its absence.



ULTIMATE WEAPON. An Atlas inter-continental missile leaves its launching pad.

What is a guided missile?

Any weapon loaded with an explosive charge that travels but does not have a human pilot, crew or passengers, can be called a missile. Missiles can roll on the ground, swim on or

human passenger, it can be destroyed at the end of its flight. It can explode on striking its target and need not return to its launching area.

Rockets operate better in airless space than in the atmosphere. This makes rockets ideal for launching artificial satellites or travelling between the earth and the moon

THIS IS

craft weapons for attacking objects on the ground.

Military guided missiles can be small, a few feet long and a few inches thick, like those used by fighter aircraft, or very large like the inter-continental missiles, 80 feet long and many tons in weight.

How are missiles powered?

Some missiles have rocket motors. Others have engines like those used in jet aircraft. Rocket motors can be very strong, developing as much as 1,000,000 horsepower (as powerful as 500 railway locomotives).

Fuel may be solid or liquid. Today the biggest rocket missiles use a mixture of liquid oxygen and kerosene for fuel. Solid fuels used are similar to the gunpowder in skyrockets.

Liquid fuels tend to be very difficult to handle, cannot be stored for long periods of time and require complicated motors. Solid fuels tend to be easily handled and stored and operate in very simple motors. Solid-fueled rockets may be difficult to control. As solid fuels become better, solid-fueled rockets will tend to replace liquid-fueled rockets.

Power

How are missiles guided?

Many different ways. The problem always is to guide the missile from its launching site to its target. This can be done by:

- Remote control. The missile can receive radio messages from the ground which direct it to the target. This kind of guidance can be "jammed" or otherwise disturbed by interference from enemy radio transmitters.
- Inertial guidance. The missile contains a mechanism which directs it to its target by "remembering" where the missile started and "knowing" where it should go. This guidance system, therefore, operates much like the human mind.

If you are given instructions concerning how to go from where you are to a house in another city, you can remember and follow the directions. A missile with an inertial guidance system can do the same thing except that it will not be before

sphere early in its flight and attain speeds up to 18,000 m.p.h. in airless space. As it nears the end of its flight, it will be drawn back to earth and will enter the atmosphere again. Friction generated by air rushing past the nose cone as it falls through the atmosphere towards its target can generate enormous temperatures.

If the nose cone is not properly designed, the nuclear warhead will burn up or melt before exploding over its target. The nose cone, therefore, is very important, for it must protect the missile's H-bomb warhead against the heat generated when the missile re-enters the earth's atmosphere.

Some missiles are called multiple-stage missiles. What does this mean?

Most rocket missiles must fly long distances. This can be done by making the motors very big and having huge supplies of fuel.

It has been found to be more efficient, however, to attach several rockets together, starting with a very large rocket and ending with a small one. The large rocket is

The lives of family and existence of nation, of man will depend on with guide

then fired to begin the flight and when its fuel has been exhausted, the next rocket is fired and so on until all the separate rockets or stages have been fired.

As each stage is exhausted, it is separated from the unfired stages and falls away. Thus, the missile becomes lighter as it proceeds and can attain great speeds and distances. Some multi-staged missiles have as many as four rocket motors that are fired one after the other.

What kinds of explosive warheads



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What is a guided missile?

Any weapon loaded with an explosive charge that travels but does not have a human pilot, crew or passengers, can be called a missile. Missiles can roll on the ground, swim on or under water. The missiles most important to us fly through the air or through airless space.

A guided missile can be controlled or aimed by a mechanism that is either part of it or associated with it.

Are there different kinds of missiles that travel through air or space?

Yes, many different kinds. Some missiles are rockets and work on the same principle as a Fourth of July fireworks rocket. Rocket missiles work better in space where there is no air than in the atmosphere. Other missiles are like jet aircraft, have wings, and must fly in the atmosphere.

Accuracy

What are the features of guided missiles?

- They can fly long distances. The inter-continental rockets can go as far as 6,000 miles.
- They can fly very rapidly. Some missiles reach a speed of 18,000 miles an hour. This is 30 times faster than a jet airliner.
- Missiles can be aimed accurately. Within a few years it will be possible to design an inter-continental rocket that can hit within two miles of a target 5,000 miles away.

Since a guided missile has no pilot or

This article, complete with bibliography and sources, was first published as a 16-page booklet by the committee sponsoring the Omaha Action protest (Post Office Box 9057, Chicago 90, Illinois, USA).

human passenger, it can be destroyed at the end of its flight. It can explode on striking its target and need not return to its launching area.

Rockets operate better in airless space than in the atmosphere. This makes rockets ideal for launching artificial satellites or travelling between the earth and the moon or other planets.

Expense

Rocket missiles can be inexpensive to manufacture. The United States is spending billions of dollars to learn how to make many different kinds of guided missiles. Once the missiles are perfected, they can be mass-produced and installed in large numbers for a few million dollars each.

Missiles can be launched from small, secluded or mobile sites or from underground or underwater.

How can guided missiles be used?

Missiles are military weapons, but the rockets that are part of them may have non-military uses as well.

These rockets can be employed in scientific experiments. They can help forecast and control weather by carrying meteorological instruments into the upper atmosphere. They can explore airless space as the "sputniks" and "moonprobes" have been doing. In a few years, giant rockets may transport mail and cargo rapidly from place to place. A rocket can fly from New York to London in 20 minutes. Some day rockets may be used to visit the moon or for inter-planetary travel.

Military missiles have many uses, most of which involve carrying explosives rapidly to a target. Military missiles are classified by the locality of their launching site and the locality of their target. Thus a surface-to-air missile is an anti-aircraft missile. Other kinds of missiles are designed to be fired like artillery shells from one point on the ground to another, as fighter aircraft weapons for destroying bombers, or as air-

ground weapons which direct it to the target. This kind of guidance can be "jammed" or otherwise disturbed by interference from enemy radio transmitters.

- Inertial guidance. The missile contains a mechanism which directs it to its target by "remembering" where the missile started and "knowing" where it should go. This guidance system, therefore, operates much like the human mind.

If you are given instructions concerning how to go from where you are to a house in another city, you can remember and follow the directions. A missile with an inertial guidance system can do the same thing except that it will not look for sites or street numbers, but will aim at an angle and travel at a speed which will enable it to strike its target.

An inertial guidance system, therefore, doesn't require radio messages once the information about the target has been given to it. Inertial guidance systems cannot be "jammed" or otherwise disrupted by the enemy and can be very accurate.

- Astronavigation. Missiles can be equipped to navigate by the stars just as ships do. Some "air breathing" or jet missiles use astronavigation.
- Homing navigation. Some kinds of targets give off heat or light and can be clearly distinguished from their backgrounds. Missiles designed to destroy these targets have devices which "see" or "sense" the targets and direct the missiles toward them. Just as a dog smells and is attracted to a dish of meat, a homing missile senses and directs itself toward its target.

These are the main kinds of missile guidance systems. There are variations of them to fit the requirements of different situations and targets, but most guidance systems are based on one of the principles outlined above.

What is a nose cone and why is it important?

A nose cone is the cone-shaped front end of a missile. It serves as a kind of shield protecting the nuclear warhead.

When fired over a long distance, a large missile will escape from the earth's atmo-

with guidance

then fired to begin the flight and when its fuel has been exhausted, the next rocket is fired and so on until all the separate rockets or stages have been fired.

As each stage is exhausted, it is separated from the unfired stages and falls away. Thus, the missile becomes lighter as it proceeds and can attain great speeds and distances. Some multi-staged missiles have as many as four rocket motors that are fired one after the other.

What kinds of explosive warheads can missiles carry?

Guided missiles usually have warheads with conventional explosives (TNT) or nuclear charges. Large, long-range missiles almost always have atomic warheads. Inter-continental missiles have H-bomb warheads which can explode with the power of many millions of tons of TNT (5-20 megaton warheads).

Is there an important difference between a "clean" and a "dirty" H-bomb warhead?

Yes. The blast and heat damage from "clean" and "dirty" warheads of the same megaton explosive power would be the same, but the deadly radio-active fall-out from a "dirty" warhead probably would cover a much greater area.

Fall-out

What is fall-out? Is it very dangerous?

When a nuclear warhead explodes, it vaporises its own casing, the missile which delivers it, and large quantities of material on the ground beneath it.

Many of these vaporised particles become highly radio-active, that is, they emit very penetrating rays. The particles are carried up into the atmosphere by the fireball formed by the warhead's explosion and winds can carry them great distances.

As the particles are carried away from the point of explosion, they begin to settle back to the ground. The heaviest particles "fall out" first, while the lighter particles can be carried many hundreds and thousands of miles.

Near the point of explosion, the radio-activity from the fall-out can be very great.

THE MISSILE

PEACE NEWS, September, 11 1959—7

If a "dirty" 20 megaton warhead is exploded, the fall-out can be deadly over an area as large as 100,000 square miles. A piece of land 2,000 miles long and 50 miles wide contains 100,000 square miles. Any person exposed in the open to the fall-out within this area could die from radiation sickness.

Kinds of weapon

A **Nike** is an anti-aircraft missile. Launched from the ground, it is guided by radar to intercept, explode and destroy attacking enemy aircraft. Nikes are defensive weapons and cannot be employed to attack cities.

There are three kinds of Nikes.

Nike Ajax was the first of the family to be perfected. It carries conventional explosive charges and is effective against aircraft with piston engines and relatively slow jet aircraft.

Nike Hercules is an improved version of Nike Ajax. It has longer range, greater altitude. It can carry and probably will be

Launching sites of ICBMs can be underground, thus secure against detection or destruction by enemy atomic attack.

What damage would result if one ICBM or IRBM with a 5 megaton warhead struck a city?

If the warhead were "clean," it would cause this damage:

- Vaporise a crater in the city 2 miles wide and 200 feet deep.
- Destroy every building regardless of how stoutly built it is, within a circle 14 miles wide.
- Set wooden buildings on fire within a circle 20 miles wide.
- Give third degree burns to every person caught in the open within a circle 40 miles wide.
- Kill by blast, heat and radiation 75 per cent of the people within a circle 8 miles wide.

If the warhead is "dirty" it will also produce fall-out which is deadly over an area of up to 100,000 square miles.

Can one ICBM obliterate the largest city in the world?

Yes.

About how many casualties would result if an ICBM or IRBM exploded any weekday noon over New York, Chicago or Los Angeles?

Four million dead in New York, two million dead in Chicago, one million dead in Los Angeles.

If the United States were heavily attacked by ICBMs or IRBMs tomorrow, what would be the casualties?

Estimates have varied from 80 million killed to 160 million killed.

Is there any defence against long-range missiles armed with H-bomb warheads?

These defences are theoretically possible:

Anti-missile missiles can shoot down the long-range missiles before they reach their targets. The United States has no anti-ICBM or IRBM missiles now. It may have some by the middle 1960s. No responsible government or military authority has claimed that anti-ICBM, IRBM missiles can shoot down more than half the long-range missiles fired at America.

No effort made

minutes for its flight from launching site to target. Cities might get 15 minutes warning of an attack. Since no large city can be evacuated in 15 minutes, evacuation is not an effective defence.

Deep Bomb Shelters. Bomb shelters at least 600 feet deep can protect against H-bomb warhead blast.

It has been estimated that a deep shelter programme for the United States would cost over 20 billion dollars.

There is no known protection against the prolonged effects of radio-active contamination and fall-out. Winston Churchill has said of defence against H-bomb attacks:

"There is no absolute defence against the hydrogen bomb, nor any method by which any nation . . . can be completely guaranteed against . . . devastating injury." (House of Commons, 1955.)

The British Government, which developed World War II's most effective anti-aircraft defence, plans no anti-missile defence for British cities because it does not believe such a defence can be made effective.

Today and tomorrow

Do the United States and Russia have ICBMs and IRBMs now?

Both the United States and Russia have IRBMs. Russia may have an ICBM that is reliable. The United States will have reliable liquid-fueled ICBMs by 1960. The best US ICBM is the Atlas. Atlas missile bases are being built in many parts of the United States.

What plans have been made for the development of missiles and missile bases?

In the United States, publicity has been given to two kinds of ICBM and IRBM missile bases. A complex of these bases is called a "missile system."

Minuteman. An ICBM missile system code named Minuteman is being built by the US army. It will consist of 4,000 solid-fueled, H-bomb warheaded ICBMs mounted underground and pre-aimed at targets in Russia. These missiles will be constantly ready for instant push-button launching.

Polaris. The US navy is building an IRBM missile system in which solid-fueled, H-bomb warheaded missiles will be installed in nuclear submarines. These submarines will be stationed around the Soviet

The authors of this introduction to modern warfare are in prison in the United States for their part in the recent non-violent protest action at the missile site near Omaha, Nebraska.

ensure that every large city in the USA and the USSR will have up to 20 missiles with 5-megaton warheads aimed at it. If the missiles are fired, all of these cities and the people in them will be vaporised within 20 minutes.

Who will control Minuteman and Polaris missiles?

Ultimate control will rest with American and Russian officers in charge of missile bases and submarines.

Are other developments in missile systems planned to follow Minuteman and Polaris?

Yes. The United States Government is considering making the launching of Minuteman missiles automatic under certain conditions. That is, the missile systems will be so controlled that even if everyone in the nation is killed in a nuclear attack the missiles will be launched. This is called "automatic massive retaliation."

Can missiles with atomic warheads destroy all life on earth?

It is possible.

What this means

To understand what ICBMs mean for you, your family, your nation and mankind consider carefully these figures.

The Rand Corporation, a private research corporation that does work for the United States Air Force, has estimated in a special report that if 150 American cities were hit in a thermo-nuclear attack, 160,000,000 (160 million) Americans could be killed within 36 hours. The total population of the United States is about 180,000,000 (180 million). Such an attack, therefore, could kill eight-ninths of the population of the United States within 36 hours.

It has been estimated that the explosion of 750 hydrogen bombs could so contaminate the atmosphere with radio-activity that every living thing on the face of the earth would be killed.

Minuteman ICBM missile system, when

yourself, your friends, the your city and mankind itself, n what is done ed missiles

equipped with a nuclear explosive charge which can destroy a fleet of manned bombers. Nike Hercules is designed to be effective against fast jet aircraft.

Nike Zeus is the newest member of this family of missiles. It is an anti-missile missile, designed to intercept and destroy enemy missiles. Nike Zeus is still in the research stage and almost all of its characteristics are classified. It probably will carry an atomic warhead.

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Nike launching sites are being installed around many American cities. They are frequently in the news. In 1958 an accidental explosion at a Nike site in New Jersey killed 10 people.

IRBM stands for Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile. These have ranges up to 1,500 miles and usually are two-stage rockets. **Thor** is an Army IRBM which can be fired from a mobile launching site. **Polaris** is a Navy IRBM designed for transport by nuclear submarine and underwater launching. All IRBMs can carry nuclear warheads.

ICBM stands for Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. ICBMs are large rocket missiles using solid and/or liquid fuels and sometimes having as many as three stages.

An ICBM is intercontinental because of its great range—up to 6,000 miles. It is ballistic because it is aimed in a way similar to an artillery shell and follows a trajectory or path as if it were fired from a giant gun.

ICBMs can attain immense speeds, up to 18,000 miles an hour, and great heights, 600 miles above the earth.

Most military ICBMs have inertial guidance systems.

All ICBMs can be equipped with H-bomb warheads of up to 20 megaton size.

ICBMs have been called the "ultimate" weapon. Their capabilities are imposing. The 6,000-mile range of an ICBM enables it to embrace an entire hemisphere. All of Soviet Russia is within range of ICBMs located in the United States, and vice versa.

The enormous speeds of ICBMs make them difficult to detect, virtually impossible to intercept and destroy, and allow defenders very little time to seek shelter. An ICBM can fly from Russia to the United States in 20 minutes.

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No effort made

Dispersal. Cities can be dispersed. The buildings and facilities in them can be spread out so that one missile would destroy only a small part of the city.

Dispersal is very expensive and there is almost no effort being made towards this kind of defence in the United States.

Evacuation. The people in the cities can be moved out before H-bomb warheaded missiles strike.

An ICBM requires no more than 20

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Polaris. The US navy is building an IRBM missile system in which solid-fueled, H-bomb warheaded missiles will be installed in nuclear submarines. These submarines will be stationed around the Soviet Union and each ship will be able to launch 16 missiles from under the water within 15 minutes.

Will Russia have missile systems like Minuteman and Polaris too?

Probably.

What do Minuteman and Polaris mean for the people of the Soviet Union and the USA?

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Minuteman ICBM missile system, when completed, will consist of approximately 4,000 missiles equipped with H-bomb warheads, hidden in impregnable underground launching sites in America. The missiles will be pre-aimed at Russian cities and military targets and can be launched on five minutes' notice.

Each cluster of missile sites will be under the ultimate control of its commanding officer. This officer will launch the missiles

● ON PAGE EIGHT



JOURNEY'S END. One inter-continental missile can obliterate the largest city in the world.

THE MEANING OF THE NEW WEAPON

● FROM PAGE SEVEN

under his command either after receiving an order to do so from US Strategic Air Command headquarters, or, under certain conditions, on his own initiative.

There is no effective defence against ICBMs and none is on the technological horizon. Almost all ICBMs which are launched and do not suffer mechanical failure will reach and obliterate their targets.

Russia, undoubtedly, will have ICBM missile systems equal to or superior to America's.

In a major thermo-nuclear war, therefore, the United States could expect to undergo ■ missile attack *sixteen times* heavier than that which would kill eight-ninths of the population.

Conclusions

It is very possible that in the first day of such ■ war *thirteen times* more H-bombs might be exploded than are required to so contaminate the atmosphere with radio-activity that all living things on earth would be killed.

Two facts, therefore, are clear:

- Thermo-nuclear missile war would be satanic. No possible rationalisation could justify such a war or reconcile it with Christian ethics or principles of honour, justice and truth.
- Thermo-nuclear missile war would probably mean the end of human life, perhaps the end of all life on earth.

It can be seen, therefore, that the belief that thermo-nuclear missile war is inevitable or that we must be prepared to "win" it, is a demented belief, perhaps the most dan-

gerous idea that has ever entered the minds of men.

It is a hideous reality that this demented idea seems to dominate the thinking of American and Russian statesmen and military leaders. They continue to build machines which, within less than five years, will be able to destroy all life on earth in a few days.

The people are told by their leaders that the missiles never will be used. The facts say they *will* be used. Consider:

Every international crisis is ■ chance for a mistake which will bring total thermo-nuclear war. Indo-China, Formosa, Hungary, Suez, Lebanon, Berlin—the dice are being thrown. Some day they will come up WAR.

The chances will steadily increase for the launching of a missile attack by accident, through misjudgment of information concerning a suspected enemy attack or through the decision of an unbalanced or deranged missile base officer.

To see why this is so, several aspects of missile war must be understood. In a missile war, the first targets will be the missile launching installations themselves, for every belligerent will want to cripple his enemy's capacity for retaliation.

Once launched, the ICBMs will require about 15 minutes to reach their targets, and this 15 minutes is the time the enemy will have to detect the attacking missile, make ready and fire his own ICBMs in retaliation. It is apparent that the shorter the time required for detection and readying, the more chance a belligerent has of launching his retaliatory attack.

Missile bases, therefore, will be on round-the-clock alerts and scientists and technicians will work constantly to improve

detection systems for enemy missiles and launching procedures for their own ICBMs.

At least 15 minutes are required to make ready an Atlas missile. Minuteman missiles are being designed to be fired within five minutes after the decision to launch them is made. An ICBM on "pushbutton" readiness is only a few years away.

As the time needed to launch ICBMs is reduced, so is the time within which errors can be corrected and decisions changed.

A mechanical malfunction might launch a Minuteman missile. Should an unbalanced commander of ■ missile base decide because of some insane impulse to launch his weapons, there will be no time to block his action. If the signals from some radar warning station are misinterpreted as an enemy missile attack there will be no time to recall the ICBMs launched in retaliation.

Thus the statistics will pile up against the human race, and some day, in the words of General Omar Bradley, "the electronic house of cards will topple."

Finally, there is the rising danger due to the increasing number of nations in possession of nuclear missiles. Every nation that joins the "nuclear missile club" creates additional opportunity for war to occur through miscalculations made in international politics.

Extermination

The thermo-nuclear ICBM missile is ■ totally new companion for man. As ICBM missile systems multiply under the pressure of the arms race, they will soon become a cold, blind mechanism of total and instant human extermination, obedient to the call of ever fewer men, slipping eventually from rational human control into the inexorable control and logic of mechanical statistics. When that moment has come, the end of civilisation is certain.

The thermo-nuclear missile is but one of many hideous weapons being developed in the arms race. Nerve gases and bacteriological weapons—war by disease—are being perfected. All of these weapons are the spawn of a science and technology which possess potentially unlimited power and have been devoted to the art of death. In 1959 we are exploring only the outer edges of that ghastly art.

For Man, what does this mean? It means that he must abandon military power

species, there is no room for arguing the virtues of capitalism versus Communism, democracy versus totalitarianism, religion versus atheism. These are powerful reasons to believe that totalitarian governments will negotiate honestly for disarmament.

Mankind must have disarmament; arms control. How can these be obtained? By people everywhere demanding that their Governments do everything to achieve disarmament. The most powerful kinds of non-violent demonstrations are justified to back up this demand.

Action

What can you do?

Here is what others have done:

- Written, phoned and visited their representatives and MPs.
- Written and telegraphed their President or Prime Minister.
- Sent letters to the Editors of their newspapers.
- Thousands of people have marched and distributed leaflets for peace.
- Citizens in New York, Los Angeles and Coventry have refused co-operation with Civil Defence because they believe it immoral to deceive people into believing there is a defence against H-bombs and missiles.
- Americans have refused to pay their income taxes so that they would not underwrite weapons of mass murder.
- Scientists and labourers in America, England and Germany have refused to conduct research on nuclear weapons.
- Young men throughout the world openly and conscientiously refuse military service.
- Americans helped to sail the boats "Golden Rule" and "Phoenix" toward and into the Pacific atomic test areas to protest against nuclear weapons tests.
- Young Americans have risked their lives to oppose installation of missiles which can burn to death millions of innocent people.

Besides these emergency actions to preserve the species, a world community must be constructed in which the hatreds which bring wars will not flourish, in which all people can live full and happy lives.

This is the task of a positive foreign policy, and many sound proposals for this

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that thermo-nuclear missile war is inevitable. Missile bases, therefore, will be on round-the-clock alerts and scientists and technicians will work constantly to improve

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For Man, what does this mean? It means that he must abandon military power as a means of settling disputes, or die. As the great bulk of the dinosaur doomed that prehistoric reptile to extinction in a changing environment, so the tradition of "security through military power" becomes a lethal liability in an age when technology can, in a few months, fundamentally change human environment. Man must find a means to control the arms race, or perish.

What about totalitarianism? Destroying mankind is to no one's interest. Even ruthless dictators see that in extinction of the

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Besides these emergency actions to preserve the species, a world community must be constructed in which the hatreds which bring wars will not flourish, in which all people can live full and happy lives.

This is the task of a positive foreign policy, and many sound proposals for this do exist.

An absolute threat to the honour and existence of the human race can be seen clearly. It is the thermo-nuclear missile and the unreasonable instinct of "security through military power" which has created it.

Mankind can see the outlines of a degenerate and ghastly future. Men can imagine ways that outline can be changed for the better. Can mankind control its destiny? *The answer is up to you, a member of the species.*

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By Sybil Morrison

HIROSHIMA DECISION

If the A-bomb had to be used it would mean the destruction of one or two great cities, with a loss of life that might run into a hundred thousand. Six months more war might mean a million deaths or more. . . . His (President Truman) was the decision and courageously he took it. . . . Agreement had already been given by Sir Winston Churchill on behalf of Britain. I was, therefore, not called upon to make a decision, but if I had been I should have agreed with President Truman.—Lord Attlee. The Observer, Sept 6, 1959.

EVER since the atom bomb was used against helpless and innocent people, on the grounds that it would save millions of lives at the expense of hundreds of thousands, those who took that deathly decision have been obsessed by the necessity to justify their action, which they now know gave birth to the H-bomb and all its attendant horrors.

The fact that nuclear weapons can, if they are used, destroy the millions that those who decided to use the atom bomb desired to save, reveals the utter fallacy that lies behind Churchill, Attlee and Truman's attempt to justify what they did.

It was a decision that arose, almost inevitably, out of the necessity imposed upon Governments that undertake war to achieve victory. Any means are freely admitted as valid if towards that end.

It has become obvious, however, that in ■ major war lives are expendable only so long as the numbers lost are not fully revealed. The casualty lists of the First World War were carefully omitted in the Second World War, and the numbers of people lost in bombing raids were consistently "played down" in the reports.

Numbers have unquestionably assumed enormous importance in modern warfare. The fact of the vast numbers who must inevitably be instantly killed in ■ nuclear war and those others who must, equally inevitably, die later as the result of "fall-out" has caused a revulsion of feeling, not against war, as might have been expected, but against the particular weapon which will destroy not hundreds of thousands, not millions, but possibly all mankind.

It is true that if these weapons were ever

Sept. 10, 12, 17 & 19
NEWBURY: CND Market Stall on market days.
Fri., Sept. 11, & Sat., Sept. 12
MACCLESFIELD: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Town Hall.
Exhibition. Adm. free. CND.

Fri., Sept. 11—Sun., Sept. 13
ALTON: Leaflet distribution at Farnborough Air Show. Phone Ted Berrow (Alton 2121) with offers of help. Peaceseekers—PPU—CND.
STEVENAGE: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Cutty's Ln. Meetings in connection with three-day fast in penance for work on nuclear weapons. Funds to refugees. CND.

Friday, September 11
LONDON, S.W.1: 7.30 p.m. Caxton Hall, Caxton St. "Zoroastrianism & World Fellowship." Swami Ayyakantananda. Vedanta Movement.

Saturday, September 12
BARNET: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Barnet High St. Literature Stall. CND.

BRADFORD: 2.30 p.m. Hall Ings. Loud-speaker & Car Poster Parade.

BRIGHTON: 2.30 p.m. Assemble The Level (Union Rd.) Poster Parade & March. CND.

HERTS: Procession of cars with posters, etc. St. Albans: 10.30 a.m., Belmont Hill. Welwyn Gdn. City: 12.15 p.m., The Campus Lunch, Cowper Arms, Cole Green. Hertford: 2.10 p.m., Sele Rd. Ware: 2.45 p.m., The Priory. CND.

ILFORD: 2.45 p.m. March from Ilford to Barking, ending with meeting. Assemble Regal Cinema, Ilford High Rd. CND.

LONDON, E.11: 4.15 p.m. Green Man, Leytonstone Demonstration. CND.

LONDON, N.5: 2 p.m.—3. Arsenal Football Ground. Picket. Islington CND.

LONDON, N.16: 2.30 p.m. Poster Parade starting at junction of Amburst Rd. & Stoke Newington High St. CND.

LONDON, N.W.6: 3 p.m. Kilburn Tube Stn. Poster Parade for Willesden Mtg. on 16th for 1½ hrs. CND.

LONDON, S.W.2: 3 p.m. Rushcroft Rd. Open-air Mtg. & Rally. Marcus Lipton, MP, Cllr. Ellis Hillman & representatives local TU. CND.

LONDON, S.E.13: 3 p.m.-6.30 p.m. St. Mark's Vicarage, Clarendon Rise. Garden Party. FoR.

STAINES: 2 p.m. Meet at Friends Mtg. Ho., alongside Kennards for Poster Parade in Staines High St., 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m. CND.

TWICKENHAM: 3 p.m. Church Grove (nr. Kingston Bridge). Car Parade around Borough. CND.

WOOD GREEN: ■ p.m. Open air mtg./at Spouters' Corner. John Baird, MP. Rev. Stanley Evans, Sheila Jones, Mr. Weaver. CND.

WOOD GREEN: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Wood Green Cong. Hall, near Wood Green tube stn. Exhibition "The Chance of your Life." CND.

Sunday, September 13
ASHFORD, Mdx.: 6.30 p.m. Ashford Methodist Church, Clarendon Rd. Rev. A. David Hutton. CND.

BARNET: 8 p.m. Ewen Hall, Wood St. Public Mtg. & Films. Edward Blissh, Mervyn Jones, Dr. Hugh Gordon, Teddy Middleton. Chair: Roy Prideaux. CND.

HUDDERSFIELD: 6 p.m. Oakes Baptist Chapel. Preacher: Howard Cross. CND.

ILFORD: 7.30 p.m. Little Theatre. Film show. Aldermaston 1959. Dead of Night. CND.

LONDON, E.17: 10.15 a.m. Forecourt of Marsh St. Church, High St. Special opening ceremony.

LONDON, N.W.2: 8 p.m. 85 Pennine Drive, Mtg. "Labour and The Bomb." CND.

LONDON, W.1: 3 p.m. Speakers Corner, Hyde Park. Stuart Morris. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 3.30 p.m. Friends Int. Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. "The Artist & the Machine Age." Antony Bates. Pacifist Universalist Service.

ROCHESTER: Leaflet dist. Cathedral. CND.

SOUTHAMPTON: 2.30 p.m. Marlands Hall, Civic Centre. Dr. Antoinette Pirie, Diana Collins, Cllr. E. F. G. Haig, John Braine. CND.

WELWYN GDN. CITY: 7.45 p.m. St. Michael's Church, Ludwick Way. Film show. CND.

Sun., Sept. 13 ■ Mon., Sept. 14
LONDON, W.2: Volunteers for leaflet distribution & picketing. Phone Mrs. Mulvey BAY 7120. CND.

Sunday, September 14 — Sunday, September 20
IPSWICH: National CND Week. Mass Mtg. Lge. Co-op Hall, Sept. 17. Colchester: Rally Sept. 19.

DIARY

LONDON, N.16: 8 p.m. Woodberry Down Primary School, Woodberry Down (off Seven Sisters Rd.). Public Mtg. Victor Gollancz, Cllr. Peggy Middleton, Prof. Rotblat, E. A. Roberts. CND.

LONDON, W.2 & W.11: 5.30—6.30 p.m. Car, Scooter & Cycle Parade. Phone Mrs. Sproule BAY 2223 for information. CND.

MALDEN: ■ p.m. Public Library. Film show, "Children of Hiroshima." CND.

SALISBURY: 10 a.m.—6 p.m. Salisbury Guildhall Sq. Exhib. & Literature Stall. CND.

SOUTHAMPTON: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Ordinance Rd. Film Show—"Aldermaston 1959," "The Japanese Fisherman." CND.

SUNBURY: 8 p.m. Remembrance Hall, Staines Rd. West (nr. Clock Tower). Public Mtg. & Film show. Speakers: R. Woodward, J. Reed, Martin Smith. Chair: W. E. Robinson. CND.

WARLEY: 7.30 p.m. Institutional Church. Talk, Discussion. Max Madders. Chair: Sam Johnson. CND.

WOOD GREEN: Trinity School, near Wood Green tube. Prof. Rotblat, Victor Gollancz, Mervyn Jones. Film of 1959 Aldermaston March. CND.

YORK: 7.30 p.m. Co-op, Lecture Hall, Railway St. "Nuclear Disarmament." Dr. John Rex, J. Roche. Chair: John Kay. CND.

Wednesday, September 16
ALFRETON: New Pensioners Hall. Public Mtg. J. B. Priestley, Jacquette Hawkes, Dr. Harold Miller, Stuart Hall. CND.

A.W.R.E., ALDERMASTON: 6 a.m.—6 p.m. Token Picket. CND.

BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m. Midland Institute. Songs & Skiffle. CND.

FELTHAM: 8 p.m. Parish Hall, Feltham High St. Public Mtg. Rev. A. David Hutton, D. Boulton, Hugh Brock, Mrs. M. Webster, J.P. CND.

IPSWICH: 3 p.m. "South Bank," Spring Rd. (corner of Nelson Rd.) Garden Party. CND.

LONDON, E.17: 8 p.m. Assembly Hall. Public Mtg. Bill Jones, Victor Gollancz, Will Paynter, John Horner, Mrs. Joyce Butler. CND.

LONDON, N.9: 8 p.m. Congregational Church, Lower Fore St. "Past Present & Future of the CBCO." Bryan Reed. PPU.

LONDON, N.W.2: 7.30 p.m. Anson Hall. Public Mtg. Michael Foot, Stephen Swingle, MP, E. A. Roberts, Sir Stephen King-Hall. CND.

LONDON, N.W.4: 6 p.m. Conservative Assn., 166 Station Rd. Deputation to see Sir Hugh Lucas Toth, MP. 8 p.m. Labour Party Office, 7 Sunningfield Rd. Deputation to see Peter Archer, I.P. Candidate. CND.

LONDON, S.E.24: 8 p.m. St. Jude's Hall, Railway Rd. Film show: Aldermaston, 1959, etc. CND.

LONDON, S.W.4: 7.45 p.m. 27 Clapham Pk. Rd. Group Mtg. PPU.

LONDON, W.8: 10.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Town Hall, High St. Tribunal for COs. Public admitted.

LONDON, W.8: 7.30 p.m. Kensington Town Hall. Mtg. Michael Foot, Stephen Swingle, MP, Sir Stephen King-Hall, Arnold Wesker, Dr. Pat Lindop, Dr. Richard Doll. CND.

MACCLESFIELD: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. Public Mtg. Hugh Jenkins, Mrs. S. Perkin, JP, Fred Barton. Chair: Alderman J. F. Bex, JP. Adm. Free. CND.

PETERSFIELD: 9 a.m.—4 p.m. The Square. Literature Stall. CND.

PLYMOUTH: 7.30 p.m. Central Library, Scott Lecture Theatre. Question Mark for Humanity. "Any Questions." Mtg. Panel: Ian Fraser, J. Richards, T. Heelas, Rev. R. W. Frost, D. Foot Nash. CND.

ROTHERHAM: 7.30 p.m. Public Library, Howard St. Film show, discussion, questions. CND.

SOUTHWICK, Sussex: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. "The H-Bomb or Life." Joyce Gow, Vernon Beste, Bill Owen. CND.

SUTTON COLDFIELD: 7.45 p.m. Maney Church Hall. Films. CND.

WELWYN GDN. CITY: 7.45 p.m. Cherry Tree Ballroom. Public Mtg. Canon Collins, Roger Snowden, Dr. J. Humphrey, Gerald Southgate. CND.

WOODFORD GREEN: 8 p.m. Sir James

PEACE NEWS, September 11, 1959—9

Friday, September 18
CHATHAM: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. "The Atomic Choice." Sheila Jones, Pat Arrowsmith. Chair: Gerald Kautman. Adm. free. CND.

HALL GREEN: 7.45 p.m. Co-op. Room, Stratford Rd., Robin Hood Island. Films. CND.

HUDDERSFIELD: 6.30 p.m. Fraternity Hall, Altred St. Grand Jumble Sale. CND.

KINGSTON: 8 p.m. Public Library. Film show. "Aldermaston 1959." CND.

LONDON, E.17: 8 p.m. Ross Wyld Hall. Film show. CND & Chaplin films. CND.

LONDON, N.1: 8 p.m. Islington Town Hall, Upper St. Public Mtg. John Horner, Martin Dakin, Mrs. Joyce. Chairman: Rev. W. J. Jenner. CND.

LONDON, N.W.11: 8 p.m. Hodford Rd. Methodist Hall. Films: Aldermaston, 1959, etc. CND.

ROCHESTER: Market Place. Sale of literature & Public Mtg. Speaker: Biddy Youngday. CND.

SALISBURY: 7.30 p.m. Hale Hall, Bedwin St. "To Vote or Not to Vote?" Conservative, Labour & Liberal speakers. Austin Underwood for CND. Discussion. WEA.

STEVENAGE: 5.30 p.m. The Square, New Town Centre. Open-air meeting. CND.

TEDDINGTON: 8 p.m. 31 Elmfield Av. Social Evening. Display & sale of materials. CND.

WORCESTER: 7.30 p.m. Guildhall. Mtg. Donald Soper. Chair: Harold Steele. CND.

Saturday, September 19
ASHFORD, Mdx.: 7.30 p.m. Congregational Church. Public Mtg. & forum "The Cross and the Bomb." Chair: Rev. P. Case. Speakers: Rev. R. W. Carter, Rev. G. W. Norgett, Rev. A. David Hutton, Rev. H. W. Gurney, Axel Landmann. Refreshments. Christian Action.

BIRMINGHAM: Inner Circle March; Small Heath Pk. 10 a.m., Aston Pk. 1-2 p.m., Recreation Ground opp. Rotton Pk., to Town Hall 7 p.m. Public mtg. at 7.30 p.m. John Horner, Wallace Lawler, Rev. Michael Scott. CND.

BOURNEMOUTH: 4 p.m. Moorndown; March via Winton, Horseshoe Common, Pier Approach, Bournemouth main square to Town Hall—7 p.m. main rally. Speakers: Benn Levy, John Braine, Percy Belcher. Contingents from SR of CND join march at Horseshoe Common 5.15 p.m. Coach seats from Mrs. Eavis, Cooper's Farm, Lawrence Ln., Thatcham. CND.

COLCHESTER: 7.30 p.m. Moot Hall. Victor Gollancz. Ipswich coaches leave Electric Ho. 5.45 p.m. Phone: Ipswich 78713. CND.

CRAWLEY: 2.30-3 p.m. March around centre of New Town. Open-air mtg. Canon Collins, Mervyn Jones. CND.

HUDDERSFIELD: Trip to York in support of Yorks Regional Demonstration. (Phone: Milnsbridge 1733.) CND.

KINGSTON: 2.30 p.m. Church Grove, Hampton Wick, nr. Kingston Bridge. March & Rally. CND.

LIVERPOOL: 3.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. March to Cathedral then to Pierhead.—Approx. 4.30 p.m. open-air mtg. CND.

LONDON, E.17: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Ross Wyld Hall. Exhibition & Films. CND.

LONDON, N.W.2: 3 p.m. Gaumont, Cricklewood. Poster Parade towards Kilburn. 4 p.m. Kilburn Sq. Open-air Mtg. Dr. A. D. Belden, Rev. W. Povey. Chair: Mrs. Biddy Youngday. CND.

LONDON, W.10: 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Car Parade, followed by open-air mtg. in Portobello Rd. Phone BAY 2223 for details. CND.

PLYMOUTH: 3 p.m. Athenaeum Pl. (nr. ABC Cinema). Open-air mtg. Bryan Weston, Ralph Ackroyd, Mrs. E. Tate, F. O. Jones, Reg Scott. CND.

ROTHERHAM: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Market Stall (literature). Speaker p.m.: Frank Heny. CND.

SHEFFIELD: 7.30 p.m. The Library Theatre. Play: "A Rocket for the Governor." Tkts. from R. Kitchen, 3 Godstone Rd., Rotherham. CND.

SOUTH SHIELDS: Pier Parade. Market Stall. all day. 3 p.m. Open-air Mtg. CND.

STAINES: 10 a.m.—4 p.m. Town Hall. "Let Britain Lead" picture exhibition. Adm. free CND.

STEVENAGE: 3 p.m. The Square, New Town Centre. Open-air Mtg. CND.

TWICKENHAM: 3 p.m. Church Grove (nr. Kingston Bridge). Car Parade around Borough. CND.

long as the numbers lost are not fully revealed. The casualty lists of the First World War were carefully omitted in the Second World War, and the numbers of people lost in bombing raids were consistently "played down" in the reports.

Numbers have unquestionably assumed enormous importance in modern warfare. The fact of the vast numbers who must inevitably be instantly killed in a nuclear war and those others who must, equally inevitably, die later as the result of "fall-out" has caused a revulsion of feeling, not against war, as might have been expected, but against the particular weapon which will destroy not hundreds of thousands, not millions, but possibly all mankind.

It is true that if these weapons were ever used this might be, probably would be, the inconceivable result; normal imagination is staggered at the immensity of the destruction, and therefore automatically puts the idea aside, and willingly accepts the soothing suggestion that no nation would be so mad as to take the fearful responsibility of engaging in a major war which would have this totally terrifying consequence.

Yet there is the constant reminder before us that these statesmen of the past, who made the fatal decision of Hiroshima, are still prepared to justify that act; it must therefore be faced, and accepted, that so long as there is any possibility of war there must remain the possibility of nuclear war.

The knowledge of nuclear power, the formula for the H-bomb, the apprehension of how to "deliver" the bombs and the rockets cannot be destroyed, and the human race must, unquestionably, learn to live with it. Even if nuclear weapons were abandoned now, either unilaterally or by agreement, so long as nations rely upon the method of war, the Hiroshima choice can be made again, as it was 14 years ago.

It is not nuclear weapons that threaten mankind with war; it is war that threatens mankind with nuclear weapons—and extinction.

When the first serious bombing raids fell upon this country there was an outcry at the barbarity of attacking open towns and helpless civilians, but it was not very long before retaliation in kind took place, and was justified in the name of "defence."

The immoral and evil expedients of war induced civilised and so-called Christian people to attempt to obliterate whole towns and totally destroy tens of thousands of their fellow human beings.

War, and only war and its exigencies made that possible; war, and only war will be responsible for the use of nuclear weapons. It is transparently clear that the supreme crusade today, and the only truly realistic one, must be for the total abolition of war.

HUDDERSFIELD: 3 p.m. Oakes Baptist Chapel. Preacher: Howard Cross. CND.
ILFORD: 7.30 p.m. Little Theatre. Film show. Aldermaston 1959. Dead of Night. CND.
LONDON, E.17: 10.15 a.m. Forecourt of Marsh St. Church, High St. Special opening ceremony.
LONDON, N.W.2: 8 p.m. 85 Pennine Drive, Mtg. "Labour and the Bomb." CND.
LONDON, W.1: 3 p.m. Speakers Corner, Hyde Park. Stuart Morris. PPU.
LONDON, W.C.1: 3.30 p.m. Friends Int. Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. "The Artist & the Machine Age." Antony Bates. Pacifist Universalist Service.
ROCHESTER: Leaflet dist. Cathedral. CND.
SOUTHAMPTON: 2.30 p.m. Marlards Hall, Civic Centre. Dr. Antoinette Pirie, Diana Collins, Cllr. E. F. G. Haig, John Braine. CND.
WELWYN GDN. CITY: 7.45 p.m. St. Michael's Church, Ludwick Way. Film show. CND.
Sun., Sept. 13 — Mon., Sept. 14
LONDON, W.2: Volunteers for leaflet distribution & picketing. Phone Mrs. Mulvey BAY 7120. CND.

Sunday, September 13 — Sunday, September 19
IPSWICH: National CND Week. Mass Mtg. 1 p.m. Co-op Hall, Sept. 17. Colchester: Rally Sept. 19.

Sunday, September 13 — Saturday, September 19
LONDON, E.11: State Cinema, High Rd., Leytonstone. "Children of Hiroshima" and "Picasso Mystery."

Monday, September 14
BIRMINGHAM: 8 p.m. 221 Vicarage Rd., Kings Heath. Plans for support of Nuclear Disarmament March round Birmingham. PPU.
CROYDON: 8 p.m. Adult School Hall, Park Lane. Public Mtg. Dr. A. D. Belden, Rev. Kenneth Greet, Edith Adlam, Rev. A. Bernard Clark. "Nuclear Weapons—A Challenge to Christians." For.

HUDDERSFIELD: Stall in open-air market. Canvassing of municipal housing estate. CND.
ILFORD: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. Rally. Michael Foot, Stephen Swingle, M.P., Victor Gollancz, Rev. Francis Noble, Ernie Roberts. CND.
LONDON, N.W.4: 11 p.m. Town Hall. Deputation to see Deputy Mayor about Civil Defence. 9 p.m. Deputation to see Liberal Candidate. CND.

NEWBURY: 5-7 p.m. Plaza. Films, adm. free. 7.30 p.m. Public Mtg. "The Bomb & You." Chair: J. Plumridge. Peggy Middleton, Mervyn Jones, Canon Collins. CND.
ROTHERHAM: 7.30 p.m. Technical College, Howard St. Mtg. J. B. Priestley, Jacquetta Hawkes, Dr. Fremlin, Amabel Williams-Ellis. CND.

SALISBURY: 7.30 p.m. Salisbury Guildhall. Diana Collins, John Braine, Cllr. E. Haigh, Austin Underwood, Donald Dickinson. Film: "March to Aldermaston." CND.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 7 p.m. Town Hall. Public Mtg. Ritchie Calder, S. C. Hills (T & GWU) & others. CND.

TWICKENHAM: 3 p.m. Opening of Exhibition & Bookstall in centre of Twickenham. 5-6 p.m. leafleting outside National Physical Labs., Teddington. CND.

TWICKENHAM: 11 p.m. Mayor's Parlour, York Ho., UNA Mtg. Mr. Gresham-Cooke, MP. Leafletting after mtg. CND.

WHITLEY BAY: 8 p.m. Social Service Centre. Public mtg. Ritchie Calder, Prof. N. Kemmer. CND.
WHITLEY BAY: Town Centre. CND Literature stall.

Mon., Sept. 14 & Tues., Sept. 15
LONDON, E.17: Poster Parades & distribution of leaflets. CND.

September 14, 15 & 16
MACCLESFIELD: Regal Cinema. Film of Aldermaston March. CND.

Mon., Sept. 14 — Sat., Sept. 19
LONDON, S.W.12: 7.30 p.m. Studio Theatre, 12 Balham Pk., Rd., nr. Balham Station. Marghanita Laski's "Offshore Island." Admission free. CND.

Tuesday, September 15
BIRMINGHAM: 7.15 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bull St. Films. Coffee. CND Youth Group.

BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m. Institutional Ch., Pound Rd., Warley. Max Madders on Nuclear Disarmament.

LIVERPOOL: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. A service of intercession for peace. Address by Rev. L. Osway Davies.

LONDON, W.8: 7.30 p.m. Kensington Town Hall. Mtg. Michael Foot, Stephen Swingle, MP, Sir Stephen King-Hall, Arnold Wesker, Dr. Pat Lindop, Dr. Richard Doll. CND.

MACCLESFIELD: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. Public Mtg. Hugh Jenkins, Mrs. S. Perkin, JP, Fred Barton. Chair: Alderman J. F. Bex, JP. Adm. Free. CND.

PETERSFIELD: 9 a.m.—4 p.m. The Square. Literature Stall. CND.

PLYMOUTH: 7.30 p.m. Central Library, Scott Lecture Theatre. Question Mark for Humanity. "Any Questions." Mtg. Panel: Ian Fraser, J. Richards, T. Heelas, Rev. R. W. Frost, D. Foot Nash. CND.

ROTHERHAM: 7.30 p.m. Public Library, Howard St. Film show, discussion, questions. CND.
SOUTHWICK, Sussex: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. "The H-Bomb or Life." Joyce Gow, Vernon Beste, Bill Owen. CND.

SUTTON COLDFIELD: 7.45 p.m. Maney Church Hall. Films. CND.

WELWYN GDN. CITY: 7.45 p.m. Cherry Tree Ballroom. Public Mtg. Canon Collins, Roger Snowden, Dr. J. Humphrey, Gerald Southgate. CND.

WOODFORD GREEN: 11 p.m. Sir James Hawkey Hall. Mtg. Joyce Butler, MP, Victor Gollancz, John Horner, Rev. D. A. Rhymes. CND.

Thursday, September 17
ALTON: 7.45 p.m. "Hillcrest." Windmill Hill. Mtg., branch business & future plans. PPU.
BRADFORD: 7.30 p.m. St. George's Hall. Public Mtg. J. B. Priestley, Jacquetta Hawkes, Sydney Hyam. CND.

CHESTER: 7.15 p.m. Temperance Hall, George St. Meeting. A. J. P. Taylor. CND.

CREWE: 7 p.m. Co-op. Education Cttee Rooms, Mill St. "Should Britain Unilaterally Abandon Nuclear Weapons?" Yes: Dr. M. J. W. Pitcock, Sec. Crewe CND. No: Mr. G. Beaman, Prospective Conservative Candidate. CND.

HUDDERSFIELD: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall. Public Mtg. J. B. Priestley, Jacquetta Hawkes, Stuart Hall, Dr. John Rex. Chair: Cllr. E. L. Thrackay. CND.

IPSWICH: 7.30 p.m. Large Co-op. Hall, Carr St. Public Mtg. Alex Comfort, Mr. Deaking, Mr. Utting. CND.

LIVERPOOL: 11 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. Public Mtg. A. J. P. Taylor. Film. CND.

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. Mrs. M. Sorensen "My Work" a JP. PPU.

LONDON, E.17: 10.30 a.m. Conway Hall, Marsh St. Church. Jumble Sale. Refreshments. CND.

LONDON, E.17: 11 p.m. Conway Hall, Marsh St. Church. Hot Dog Evening. Dance & Films. Teenagers welcome. CND.

LONDON, N.13: 7.30 p.m. 33 Devonshire Rd. "Stewardship in Industry." Ernest Bader. PPU.

LONDON, N.W.3: 8 p.m. 598 Finchley Rd. (nr. Ionic Cinema). Mtg. "Youth and The Bomb." CND.

LONDON, N.W.9: 7.30 p.m. Assembly Hall, Wembley Town Hall, Forty Ln. Public Mtg. Cdr. Sir Stephen King-Hall, John Horner, Arthur Goss. CND.

LONDON, W.9: 8 p.m. Maida Vale High School, Elgin Av. Film show, "Children of Hiroshima." Refreshments. Adm. 2s. CND.

NEWBURY: 11 p.m. "The Marigold." Market St. "Under 25 & Want To Live Longer?" Films, Coffee, Discussion. CND Youth Group.

PETERSFIELD: 3 p.m. Onwards. Small Town Hall. Exhibition: Our Town & the H-Bomb. 6 p.m. & 8.30 p.m. An hour of films. CND.

PURLEY: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Downs Court Rd. Public Discussion. Chair: Archdeacon of Kingston, the Ven. Percy Robb. CND.

SHELDON: 11 p.m. Handbrook Sch., Old Lode Ln. Films. CND.

STAINES: 8 p.m. Town Hall. Public Mtg. Cllr. Peggy Middleton, D. Boulton, Roy Schaffer, E. A. Roberts. CND.

TWICKENHAM: 8 p.m. York House. Public Mtg. R. Gresham-Cooke, MP, Anne Clark, K. Powell will give their views on ND. CND.

Nuclear Disarmament Week has expanded this weekly Peace News feature. To make this service as complete as we possibly can we urge organisers of events to include date, town, time, place (hall, street), nature of event, speakers, organisers (and secretary's address). Notices must arrive not later than first post Monday morning.

LONDON, E.17: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Ross Wyld Hall. Exhibition & Films. CND.
LONDON, N.W.2: 3 p.m. Gaumont, Cricklewood. Poster Parade towards Kilburn. 4 p.m. Kilburn Sq. Open-air Mtg. Dr. A. D. Belden, Rev. W. Povey. Chair: Mrs. Biddy Youngday. CND.

LONDON, W.10: 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Car Parade, followed by open-air mtg. in Portobello Rd. Phone BAY 2223 for details. CND.

PLYMOUTH: 3 p.m. Athenaeum Pl. (nr. ABC Cinema). Open-air mtg. Bryan Weston, Ralph Ackroyd, Mrs. E. Tate, F. O. Jones, Reg Scott. CND.

ROTHERHAM: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Market Stall (literature). Speaker p.m.: Frank Henry. CND.
SHEFFIELD: 7.30 p.m. The Library Theatre. Play: "A Rocket for the Governor." Tkts. from R. Kitchen, 3 Godstone Rd., Rotherham. CND.

SOUTH SHIELDS: Pier Parade. Market Stall all day. 3 p.m. Open-air Mtg. CND.

STAINES: 10 a.m.—4 p.m. Town Hall. "Let Britain Lead" picture exhibition. Adm. free. CND.

STEVENAGE: 3 p.m. The Square, New Town Centre. Open-air Mtg. CND.

TWICKENHAM: 3 p.m. Church Grove (nr. Kingston Bridge). Car Parade around Borough. CND.

WELWYN GDN. CITY: Protest March. Campus: 2.30 p.m. Gooseacre 3.30 p.m. Campus 4.30 p.m. Speeches at these points. CND.

YORK: 3 p.m. Castle Museum. Poster Parade through York. CND.

Sunday, September 20
LIVERPOOL: 3 p.m. Lecture Hall, Walker Art Gallery. Mtg. Dr. J. Boss, M. J. Moore. "Survival or Catastrophe—The Facts about Radiation." Chair: Dr. Grace Bowen, JP. Socialist Medical Assn.

LONDON, E.C.1: 6.30 p.m. City Temple Church Service. Preacher: Canon Collins.

Sunday, September 21
LONDON, W.1: 3 p.m. Speakers Corner, Hyde Park. Sybil Morrison. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.2: 4 p.m. Trafalgar Sq. Rally. Earl Russell, Canon Collins, Michael Foot, Victor Gollancz, John Horner, Dr. Soper. Followed by a march. CND.

SANDERSTEAD: 3 p.m. 119 Limpsfield Rd. "Peace News." Speaker: Hugh Brock. PPU.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: 12 noon. Harringtons Cafe, Five Ways. Area Mtg. 2.30 p.m. Open Mtg. Disc. "Our Pacifism—Some Difficulties." Bring and Buy Stall. Bring picnic lunch. PPU.

WHITLEY BAY: 4 p.m. Panama Gdns. Regional Rally & Public Mtg. (South Shields & Dist. leave Harbour View, North Shields, at 2.30 p.m.) CND.

YORK: 7.45 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Clifford St. "Radiation & Life." Prof. P. G. Espinasse, Dr. A. J. Shillitoe. Chair: Harry Hanson. CND.

Monday, September 21
LONDON, S.E.1: 11 p.m. Royal Festival Hall. Midnight Matinee. A 2½ hour Night of Stars supporting the Campaign including: Peggy Ashcroft, Cecil Day-Lewis, Gerard Hoffnung, Miles Malleon, Jill Balcan, Benjamin Britten, Constance Cummings, Denis Matthews, John Neville, Peter Pears, Sir Michael Redgrave, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Stanley Unwin, etc. Tkts. 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., £1. Boxes (5 seats) £3 15s. & £6 5s. Available from CND, 143 Fleet St., E.C.4.

LONDON, S.W.1: 10.30 a.m. 2.15 p.m. Ebury Bridge Ho., Ebury Bridge Rd. Tribunal for COs. Public admitted.

LONDON, W.C.1: 6 Endsleigh St. 6 p.m. Refreshments. 6.30 p.m. Hilda von Klenze just returned from USA tour. Questions & Discussion. Central London PPU.

Thursday, September 24
LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. "The Poet Shelley." Group Discussion. PPU.

Sunday, September 27
LONDON, W.C.1: 11 a.m.—1 p.m., 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Gandhi Mem. Hall, 41 Fitzroy Sq. PPU Conf. for members working in and through CND & DAC. Apply tkts. 2s., PPU, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

ARMAGEDDON LTD.

"WHAT'S the matter with you guys, anyway?" asked General Umbridge. "You're acting like a bunch of yellow-bellied pacifists. I'm especially surprised at you, Bishop—you used to be so obliging."

"But, General," said Bishop Armour, "we never thought you would actually do it."

"Rubbish," said the General. "They had it coming to 'em. Boy, it made me feel good. I was getting pretty damn tired of all that pussyfooting around. Brink of war, hell! Give it to 'em right in the snoot, I always said."

"But don't you see what you've *done*?" a nattily dressed young man asked. "This is going to be awfully hard to explain to the public."

"Who the hell are you?" asked the General.

"Arthur Killingham, formerly of BBD & O; I'm supposed to be your public relations adviser. You never should have dropped those bombs, General, before giving me a line on how to sell the idea to the people."

"Oh—well, I'm sorry I didn't clear it with you, boy. I just boiled over, I guess."

"I know, sir," Killingham said sympathetically. "Your men call you 'Mad Bomber' Umbridge. I don't mean to be hypercritical, but if I can't work up an explanation—and fast—I'm going to be out of a job. You've really put me over a barrel."

The Bishop spoke up again. "General, this is no mere public relations matter. You have gone too far. All those people!" He began to weep.

"People?" snorted the General. "Commie scum! You're not going soft, are you, Bishop? They had it coming to them and you know it!"

"But, General—" the Bishop blurted through his tears. "Twenty million people—whole cities wiped out—women, children, priests, everybody. . ."

"And don't forget," said Killingham, "the people in the embassies—including Americans. It'll be hard to square that with the Chief."

"... and think of the fall-out," the Bishop wailed. "The winds are drifting toward the Urals. Millions more may

that, Bishop. That would be a dirty thing to do—dirty! I used clean bombs. Hardly any fall-out at all."

"That's it!" Killingham leaped to his feet. "That's the angle! A *clean* bomb—the American way. With a bit of polishing this gimmick will be better than 'mom and apple pie.'"

General Umbridge said affably, "You think it'll clear me with the Chief?"

"You've got nothing to worry about," said Killingham. "What do you think, Bishop?"

Pensive now, the Bishop replied slowly. "I don't know—twenty million people. . ."

"Come on now," said the General solicitously. "I don't even think it was that many. Probably not more than eighteen million. You know reports are often exag-

gerated—and those commies always exaggerate their population figures. It might even be less—say, seventeen. Only half a dozen cities."

"Even so . . ." the Bishop said, then retreated into his thoughts.

"Be sensible, Bishop," said Killingham. "This is a time for patriotism, not sentimentality. We've got to be practical and hardheaded about this. I know how you feel. It's regrettable that all those people were killed. But war is war, and now that we're in it, we've got to win it."

The Bishop, regaining his composure, said, "I'm still wondering, though, what touched it off. What made you do it, General?"

The General, now fully in command of the situation, said:

"You've heard my speeches warning the people that the Reds had to be stopped. I don't mince words, gentlemen. For years now I've watched the mealmouthed politicians playing footsie with those Russian scum, talking about disarmament agreements and all that bunk. *You* know what would happen if we cut down our defences. They'd stab us in the back! For years I've been saying we had to beat 'em to the punch. And now, by glory, I've done it. You ought to thank your lucky stars I did. There's no telling what they might have

body said anything. There was another tremor, slighter than the previous one.

"That must be New York," said the General matter-of-factly.

"Hmmm, probably a twenty megaton. But don't worry, we're fighting back!"

"It's Armageddon!" shrieked the Bishop. "It's the Judgment Day! My God, my God, have mercy on us." He collapsed to the floor, beating his fists against the deep, luxuriant carpet.

"I knew he'd crack," commented the General. "He's been going soft for a long time now. You heard what he said before—practically treason."

"Armageddon," said Killingham, white as chalk. "The end of the world!"

"Nonsense, boy," said the General. "Get hold of yourself, It'll be tough, all

right, but that's life. By tomorrow it'll be over and we'll pick up the pieces. They call me the Mad Bomber, do they? You'll see—I've planned this campaign down to the last detail. There'll be losses, sure, but a good half of our people will survive. Take my word for it. The main thing is that we're wiping out those damn Reds—every last stinking one of 'em, from East Germany to commie China. Look at the bright side of it."

The adjutant entered again, shaking like a leaf. "General, they've got Chicago." He turned and left.

The General sneered after him, "I ask for men in this man's Air Force and what do they send me? Yellow-bellies. Yellow-bellies! Now, Killingham, you've got work to do. Cut out that Armageddon nonsense and figure out what you're going to tell the people."

Killingham smiled wanly. "Yes, of course. We'll say it's a surprise attack. They struck without warning. The public won't know the difference, and what's a few minutes either way? Not Armageddon—Armageddon Limited. War to end war.

To save civilisation, preserve the American way. Clean bombs. No matter what filthy tricks the enemy tries, we use only clean bombs. Kill with fireball, no fall-out. Stress purifying nature of fire, recognised even by primitive pagan rituals. No harm to posterity; no posterity to harm. How's this for a heading: 'American generosity scores again—world purged of Communist elements in purification by fire. Minimal cost. Clean. Decent.'"

"Sounds pretty good to me," said the General. "Good lad. I knew you'd come through."

"A little rewrite, maybe," said Killingham. "I'll fix it up so it'll sell."

The Bishop had risen to his feet again. He appeared to be deranged. "Stop!" he cried. "Stop! 'For he who has done it unto the least of my creatures has done it unto me also.' Merciful God—"

The Bishop stood with arms outflung. Suddenly the entire scene was flooded with intense light. For a brief instant his figure was silhouetted against the bare window, a dark thin cross on a field of brilliant crimson. And in the next instant, there was nothing but ashes.

IF there had been human eyes to see, they would have seen, at this moment, nothing but ashes and charred, powdery rubble from there to the horizon in every direction. From outer space the planet looked different. The greenery was gone and the light of the sun danced pallidly over the pock-leaden surface.

To God, looking on with tear-filled eyes, it was hard to tell the difference between earth and the moon except by their size.

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1.30 p.m., Sunday, September 13
Discourse, Antony Brian
"The Artist and the Machine Age"

Campaign for nuclear disarmament

this is no mere public relations matter. You have gone too far. All those people!" He began to weep.

"People?" snorted the General. "Commie scum! You're not going soft, are you, Bishop? They had it coming to them and you know it!"

"But, General—" the Bishop blurted through his tears. "Twenty million people—whole cities wiped out—women, children, priests, everybody. . . ."

"And don't forget," said Killingham, "the people in the embassies—including Americans. It'll be hard to square that with the Chief."

" . . . and think of the fall-out," the Bishop waived. "The winds are drifting toward the Urals. Millions more may die!"

The General's countenance brightened. "You ought to know me better than

said, "I'm still wondering, though, what touched it off. What made you do it, General?"

The General, now fully in command of the situation, said:

"You've heard my speeches warning the people that the Reds had to be stopped. I don't mince words, gentlemen. For years now I've watched the mealy-mouthed politicians playing footsie with those Russian scum, talking about disarmament agreements and all that bunk. You know what would happen if we cut down our defences. They'd stab us in the back! For years I've been saying we had to beat 'em to the punch. And now, by glory, I've done it. You ought to thank your lucky stars I did. There's no telling what they might have done if I hadn't!"

"What the Bishop means," said Killingham, "is what was the immediate provocation? We can't tell the public that you just up and did it."

"Oh, I don't know," said the General. "It was a lot of things. Look what they did in Hungary, and the way they overran the satellites. I guess the thing that triggered me off was the way they acted at the homecoming party for Ambassador Fenster. Arrogant! Laughing at us!"

"But what did they do?" insisted the Bishop.

"It wasn't what they did, exactly," said the General. "It was that damn superior attitude of theirs. Looking down on us. You could tell they were counting on taking us over. Well, this'll make 'em think twice. Bet they're not feeling so superior today!"

KILLINGHAM looked at the General, incredulous for a moment. The Bishop gaped in disbelief. In the silence, the ticking of the grandfather clock could be heard from the opposite end of the General's spacious office. Then, suddenly, a muffled explosion was heard, followed by the tinkling of window glass, and a tremor went through the room.

An adjutant burst into the room. "General—they've just taken out Philadelphia!"

The General grasped the situation instantly. "Alert the Nike stations. Radio to the ICBM Command—Plan X effective immediately."

A ruddy glow suffused the room. No-

The General sneered after him, "I ask for men in this man's Air Force and what do they send me? Yellow-bellies. Yellow-bellies! Now, Killingham, you've got work to do. Cut out that Armageddon nonsense and figure out what you're going to tell the people."

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Dr. Mansel Davies discusses the production of atomic power and atomic weapons in the United Kingdom

ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE BOMB

ATOMS are the smallest possible particles of a chemical element, so that there are different atoms for oxygen, carbon, iron, iodine, uranium, etc.

Atomic energy is derived from the nucleus or core of the atom, and it is in fact more appropriately called nuclear energy. The energy of the atomic nuclei is partly released when heavy atoms such as those of uranium are caused to split up into fragments which go to form lighter atoms. This is the fission process which was used in the atomic bombs dropped on Japan and which, carefully controlled, provides the energy in the "piles" or "reactors" of our newest electricity stations.

The fuel for those stations is the heavy metal uranium. This contains atoms of weights 235 and 238 units—the former only to the extent of about one per cent of the latter, but they are chemically identical and are called isotopes of uranium. Only the lighter uranium atoms, U235, are fissile, i.e., split up readily when they are hit by neutrons. These neutrons are small particles somewhat resembling hydrogen atoms which are generated in the stack of uranium rods forming the reactor. Thus, in the first place, the release of energy depends entirely upon the small proportion of U235, and the U238 can be considered as an inert diluting medium.

The fuel

As currently used each ton of uranium fuel produces as much energy as 10,000 tons of coal and it costs about £15,000 per ton. If what has been said were strictly so, the power available in the pile would decrease from the start as the U235 was used up.

However, this is only part of the story. The other uranium atoms, U238, "capture" some of the neutrons and form atoms of plutonium, Pu239. Now, whilst U238 does not break up with release of energy, this Pu239 is fissile, i.e., it does so break up when hit by another neutron and in so doing it gives out considerable energy.

In the atomic reactors, therefore, energy

atom: from U235 by direct fission; from U238 after conversion to Pu239. As there are 140 times as many U238 atoms as U235 in natural uranium, one sees how important the fission of Pu239 in the reactor can be.

The atomic fragments produced by fission are highly radio-active, i.e., they emit deadly rays which can penetrate up to some feet of concrete. Accordingly, the fuel rods are kept in sealed cans and are handled very carefully from behind thick shields.

Plutonium production

Any atoms that are appropriately fissile—and Pu239 is—can be used not only to produce useful power but also to make atomic bombs. Until recently these two aspects of nuclear energy were kept well apart in the UK. The Central Electricity Authority had the job of building power stations in which electricity was to be generated efficiently from nuclear reactions, i.e., by burning up as much as possible of the fissile atoms. The Ministry of Defence made its own independent arrangements (through the Ministry of Supply) to produce material for atomic and H-bombs—principally, this was done at Windscale in Cumberland. There Pu239 is made in piles and extracted chemically without any attempt being made to generate electricity.

There was good reason for this separation of interests—if only because the extraction of Pu239 for bombs makes the production of electricity less efficient. However, the production of electrical power from nuclear processes—in which Great Britain has been leading the world—is not now to proceed independently of the production of nuclear weapons.

On June 17, 1958, the following statement was issued by the Ministry of Defence:

"In order to provide an insurance against future defence needs certain of the civil nuclear power reactors, now in the early construction or design stage, are being modified so that the plutonium produced as a by-product is suitable for use if the need arises for military purposes. These modifications will not delay the construction of the reactors and will

Soc. Chem. Industry). The process of changing fuel elements is all done by "remote control" through some feet of concrete, and it is inevitably an operation which could involve dislocation of normal conditions. Thus, it is unfortunate, to say the least, that this factor should be multiplied by three in these power stations.

The chemical extraction of Pu239 will, it seems, take place after the fuel elements have been transported to Windscale. It is a process needing great precautions as the fission products are very dangerously radioactive and Pu239 itself is a most poisonous substance. The maximum safe concentration of it in the air is one thousand millionth part of that permissible for carbon monoxide—the coal-gas poison. In the absence of Pu239 extraction, this material would partly be "burnt up" in the reactors (giving more energy) and partly be converted to the non-fissile (and essentially harmless) Pu240 isotope—which would be removed with the fission products.

It is in this context that some apologists for the conversion of our power stations to bomb production have said it merely involves the extraction "of another form of plutonium." With as much justification one could describe arsenic as "another form of medicine."

It is clear that the production of Pu239 will decrease the efficiency and so increase the cost of electricity from those stations obliged to make it. However, the Ministry of Defence has anticipated this criticism and has promised to pay for Pu239 at such a price that the electricity can, in fact, be sold perhaps at very slightly lower cost to the public. So Mrs. Jones will be able to bake her cake a little more cheaply—thanks to the H-bomb: the reduction in cost will be covered in Mr. Jones's income tax.

Information withheld

There are, of course, many other details one would wish to know about these nuclear power stations.

(A recent Ministry of Defence statement refers to a reassessment of the plutonium needs, and states that at Trawsfynydd at

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LITERATURE

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As currently used each ton of uranium fuel produces as much energy as 10,000 tons of coal and it costs about £15,000 per ton. If what has been said were strictly so, the power available in the pile would decrease from the start as the U235 was used up.

However, this is only part of the story. The other uranium atoms, U238, "capture" some of the neutrons and form atoms of plutonium, Pu239. Now, whilst U238 does not break up with release of energy, this Pu239 is fissile, i.e., it does so break up when hit by another neutron and in so doing it gives out considerable energy.

In the atomic reactors, therefore, energy can be derived from both types of uranium

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from nuclear processes—in which Great Britain has been leading the world—is not now to proceed independently of the production of nuclear weapons.

On June 17, 1958, the following statement was issued by the Ministry of Defence:

"In order to provide an insurance against future defence needs certain of the civil nuclear power reactors, now in the early construction or design stage, are being modified so that the plutonium produced as a by-product is suitable for use if the need arises for military purposes. These modifications will not delay the construction of the reactors and will not affect their normal efficiency operation as civil power stations. The stations affected are: Hinkley Point, Trawsfynydd, Kent "A." The decision does not affect power stations at Bradwell and Berkeley where construction and installation are already well advanced. The station at Hunterston is so designed as to be suitable for this purpose anyway. The modification will not affect the time for construction of the stations. The increased cost is small in relation to the total cost of the project and will be borne by Defence votes."

The consequences

A well-informed comment on this directive of the Ministry of Defence can be quoted from the editorial column of the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (June 26, 1958, p. 838):

"The decision to make certain nuclear power stations dual-purpose units represents a complete reversal of previous policy. It follows Cabinet discussions which have taken into account a variety of factors, including the facts that large amounts of plutonium would be needed to make the H-bomb warheads for long-range rockets (such as the Blue-streak rocket) and that there is no possibility of rehabilitating the Windscale reactor which was damaged beyond repair last October (1957)."

The purpose of the directive is thus very clear. Such stations will produce material for H-bombs in addition to—one could almost say in preference to—electricity. Why "in preference to"? Well, the extraction of Pu239 for the bomb means that the fuel elements in the reactors will have to be exchanged about three times as frequently as when the reactors are run to produce electricity efficiently. (See Journal

has promised to pay for Pu239 at such a price that the electricity can, in fact, be sold perhaps at very slightly lower cost to the public. So Mrs. Jones will be able to bake her cake a little more cheaply—thanks to the H-bomb: the reduction in cost will be covered in Mr. Jones's income tax.

Information withheld

There are, of course, many other details one would wish to know about these nuclear power stations.

(A recent Ministry of Defence statement refers to a reassessment of the plutonium needs, and states that at Trawsfynydd, at least, Pu239 production will not for the present be necessary. It is impossible to find whether this statement in any way reflects the lively interest and opposition to the proposal in North Wales, and for the suggested siting of further power stations in Anglesey.)

My own correspondence with the Atomic Energy Authority, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Power provide a clear but trivial example of the well-established refusal to disclose matters of public concern which is accepted as part of present-day government.

On many matters of the greatest import we have been disenfranchised—and that almost without a word of protest.

Quote

... in 1920 I became a rebel. Since then the conviction has been growing upon me that things of fundamental importance to people are not secured by reason alone but have to be purchased with their suffering. Suffering is the law of human beings; war is the law of the jungle. But suffering is infinitely more powerful than the law of the jungle for converting the opponent and opening his ears, which are otherwise shut, to the voice of reason. Nobody has probably drawn up more petitions or espoused more forlorn causes than I, and I have come to this fundamental conclusion that if you want something really important to be done you must not merely satisfy the reason, you must move the heart also. The appeal of reason is more to the head but the penetration of the heart comes from suffering. It opens up the inner understanding in man. Suffering is the badge of the human race, not the sword.—M. K. Gandhi.

LITERATURE

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The Week

BECAUSE of the immensity of the task facing the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Britain, it is easy to become despondent and pessimistic about its chances of success. Despite all our efforts, the arms race continues, the statesmen mouth their meaningless platitudes, and fall-out threatens the lives of future generations.

On the eve of the latest of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament major demonstrations, the "Let Britain Lead" Week, it is well to look back at the Campaign's progress so far to see just what has been achieved.

The most important achievement has been to make the question of humanity's future an issue of debate. For ten years the cold war developed with the two Power blocs building up more and more frightful

AN EDITORIAL

weapons. There was very little opposition to the role that Britain played in this drift towards the end of the world. Now there is a coherent opposition with a policy that is opposed to the orthodoxies of the two major political Parties. And more and more people are being made aware of just what nuclear weapons are like; that their existence means that getting rid of war is the supreme political issue of the present time.

While cold war policies were developed unchallenged, democracy slowly died in Britain. The Labour and Conservative Parties came closer and closer on all major policies. Apathy was constantly used to describe the mood of people. Major decisions were often taken without even Parliament being consulted.

Nuclear Disarmament Week THE BIGGEST EFFORT YET

Peace News Reporter

THIS WEEK PEACE GROUPS THROUGHOUT BRITAIN HAVE BEEN FEVERISHLY COMPLETING PLANS FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT WEEK WHICH OPENS ON SUNDAY.

"Six months after the March from Aldermaston, and at a critical moment in national and international affairs, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to make its biggest effort yet," says a statement issued from the Campaign's headquarters at 143 Fleet Street.

The theme of the Week is "Let Britain Lead," which summarises the Campaign's view that an initiative by the British Government in scrapping its A-bombs and H-bombs is the best thing the country can do to help guide the world out of the insanity of the nuclear arms race.

"The Campaign 'Week' is the next great step forward to show leaders of British political life that the British people do not want the bomb and require the British Government to give a lead," Canon Collins, Chairman of the Campaign told Peace News on Tuesday.

"We welcome the support of everybody, pacifist, non-pacifist, left, right, everybody who wants to see a sane British policy in international affairs.

"I personally welcome the support that the Campaign has been given consistently by Peace News and am deeply grateful for it."

Rallies everywhere

During the Week, teams of well-known speakers will tour the country. There will be vigils, prayer meetings, poster parades—and exhibitions and films will be on show in many towns and villages. In London pickets will be mounted at Downing Street Lambeth Palace, and the French Embassy.

On Saturday, September 19, there will be marches and rallies in Edinburgh, Whitley Bay, Blackpool, Hull, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff, Norwich, Colchester, Bristol, Bournemouth, Crawley New Town and many other places.

Matinee at the **Royal Festival Hall** on Sept. 21.

Details of many of the meetings are carried in the Peace News Diary on page 9. Here are some of the highlights:

In **Bournemouth** two decorated publicity cars are touring the district and every minister has received a personal letter.

The big towns around **Aldermaston** are supporting a picket at the atom plant; a parade in **Reading** with a 6ft. model dinosaur ("Too much armour, too little brain").

Leaflets galore

Rotherham and **Sheffield** are putting on a play "A Rocket for the Governor" at Sheffield's Library Theatre.

The traffic jams on the coast roads have not been overlooked. There will be a poster parade along the Eastbourne Road at **Caterham** this Sunday (the local Council have refused permission for an inter-denominational open-air service). Drivers of cars attempting the **Maidstone** bottleneck on their way to the Kent coast will see a large poster bearing a mushroom cloud hanging from the trees in a doctor's garden: "Keep death from the skies. Join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament."

Literature stalls in market places will be a feature of many of Britain's ancient towns and cities.

The Naval Garrison town of **Chatham** has been covered with leaflets and posters urging people to come to the Town Hall to hear Sheila Jones, an atomic scientist, and Pat Arrowsmith, hailed as "A modern

travels furthest. A children's painting exhibition and a hot-dog and dancing evening for teenagers are other novel features.

Farnborough Air Show will be picketed by **Alton** (Hants) members of the Peace Pledge Union, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and Young Peaceseekers. Further offers of help this week-end should be telephoned to Ted Berrow (Alton 2121).

In **Hertfordshire** a motorcade will make a circular tour of **St. Albans**, **Welwyn Garden City** and **Hertford** to-morrow (Sat.).

Birmingham, scene of many political and industrial storms, will have a demonstration unique in its history: a mass march round the city's inner circle bus route.

"Ordinary housewives appear to be taking a great interest in it," says energetic CND secretary, Mrs. Margaret Taylor.

In the West of England the Church, Politics and Trade Unions will be represented at an open-air meeting in **Plymouth**.

Across the country in rocket-base land, **Ipswich** CND are distributing leaflets with a chart showing rocket and bomber bases.

South Shields, **Sunderland**, **Selsdon** and **Stevenage**... Your reporter gives up his attempt at a picture of the week. He has not yet reached Wales or Scotland. It's terrific.

GLEE!

BIOLOGY students at Columbia University, New York, placed the advertisement on page eight in the Columbia Spectator on May 11. It has been reproduced in the Newsletter of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

The latest

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towards the end of the world. Now there is a coherent opposition with a policy that is opposed to the orthodoxies of the two major political Parties. And more and more people are being made aware of just what nuclear weapons are like; that their existence means that getting rid of war is the supreme political issue of the present time.

While cold war policies were developed unchallenged, democracy slowly died in Britain. The Labour and Conservative Parties came closer and closer on all major policies. Apathy was constantly used to describe the mood of people. Major decisions were often taken without even Parliament being consulted.

That era has passed. It is not easy to describe as apathetic a country where 20,000 people gave up their Easter holiday to protest about the manufacture of nuclear weapons by Britain, where thousands of students marched to protest about the South African Government's policy of apartheid, where people are constantly writing to their MPs or the local papers to ask questions about the Government's policy.

Perhaps the greatest success in the struggle to make democracy mean something again has been the recent debates in the two General Trade Unions. For years these unions were looked on as reactionary and completely undemocratic. Now they have given the whole trade union movement a lead by their recent discussions on H-bomb policy. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament can take a great deal of credit for this.

One of the worst consequences of the "Age of Apathy" was that politics came to mean Party machines, bureaucrats, and career politicians. Politics became known as a "dirty game" and many people refused to have any part in the game, even though it was their lives and their futures that were being determined.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has shown that politics NEED not be a dirty business and that there is a place for principles in political life. You don't HAVE to dirty your hands if you want a say in determining your future.

These are just a few of the main achievements of the Campaign. They are something to be proud of. If we can build on them, our attempt to abolish war will be successful. "Let Britain Lead" Week must be an important contribution to that attempt.

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by Peace News and am deeply grateful for it."

Rallies everywhere

During the Week, teams of well-known speakers will tour the country. There will be vigils, prayer meetings, poster parades—and exhibitions and films will be on show in many towns and villages. In London pickets will be mounted at Downing Street Lambeth Palace, and the French Embassy.

On Saturday, September 19, there will be marches and rallies in **Edinburgh, Whitley Bay, Blackpool, Hull, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff, Norwich, Colchester, Bristol, Bournemouth, Crawley New Town** and many other places.

Following immediately at the end of Nuclear Disarmament Week there will be rallies in **Trafalgar Square** and **St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow**, on Sept. 20, and a Midnight

poster parade along the Eastbourne Road at **Caterham** this Sunday (the local Council have refused permission for an inter-denominational open-air service). Drivers of cars attempting the **Maidstone** bottleneck on their way to the Kent coast will see a large poster bearing a mushroom cloud hanging from the trees in a doctor's garden: "Keep death from the skies. Join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament."

Literature stalls in market places will be a feature of many of Britain's ancient towns and cities.

The Naval Garrison town of **Chatham** has been covered with leaflets and posters urging people to come to the Town Hall to hear **Sheila Jones**, an atomic scientist, and **Pat Arrowsmith**, hailed as "A modern Joan of Arc."

Woodford, Essex, started a balloon race last Saturday with a £5 prize for the balloon (bearing a ND symbol) which

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● "THIS IS THE MISSILE." The article on pages 6, 7 and 8 is being reprinted in leaflet form. 3d. each (2d. postage); 17s. 6d. 100 post free.

september 13th-19th

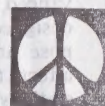
MEETINGS - RALLIES - MARCHES FILM SHOWS - EXHIBITIONS ALL OVER THE BRITISH ISLES

Frank Allaun, Ted Bedford, Percy Belcher, Rev. R. J. Billington, Lord Boyd Orr, John Braine, Joyce Butler, Ritchie Calder, James Cameron, Diana Collins, Canon L. John Collins, Martin Dakin, Dr. Winifred de Kok, The Rev. L. R. Earnshaw, Michael Foot, Pamela Frankau, Dr. John Freeman, Victor Gollancz, Dr. Hugh Gordon, Arthur Goss, Cllr. E. F. G. Haig, Stuart Hall, Jacquetta Hawkes, Christopher Hollis, John Horner, Dr. John Humphrey, Dr. Derrick James, Clive Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Marie Jenkins, Mervyn Jones, Francis Jude, Professor Nicholas Kemmer, Cdr. Sir Stephen King-Hall, Harry Knight, Benn Levy, Sir Compton Mackenzie, Peggy Middleton, Dr. Harold Miller, Edith Morris, the Rev. Francis Noble, Dr. Glyn Phillips, Antoinette Pirie, J. B. Priestley, the Rev. D. A. Rhymes, E. A. Roberts, Professor J. Rotblat, Charles Royle, Roy Shaw, Mrs. Renee Short, Roger Snowden, Dr. Donald Soper, Stephen Swingle, Amabel Williams-Ellis, Mrs. Catherine Williamson and Konni Zilliacus.

WILL BE SPEAKING AT

Aberdare, Aberdeen, Abertillery, Acton, Alfreton, Altrincham, Ammanford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Ayr, Barnet, Basingstoke, Bedford, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Bramhall, Brentwood, Bridgend, Bridgwater, Bury, Buxton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Chester, Chesterfield, Chichester, Chingford, Chippenham, Clacton-on-Sea, Cleckheaton, Colchester, Copthorne, Coventry, Crawley, Croydon, Dagenham, Dartford, Darlington, Derby, Didcot, Didsbury, Disley, Dorking, Dulwich, Dundee, East Sheen, Eccles, Edinburgh, Exeter, Exmouth, Forest Row, Glasgow, Gloucester, Godalming, Goole, Grantham, Great Yarmouth, Greenwich, Guildford, Hackney, Halifax, Hammersmith, Harrogate, Henley, Hertford, High Wycombe, Hornsey, Horsham, Huddersfield, Ilford, Islington, Kendal, Kennington, Kirkcaldy, Leeds, Leicester, Levenshulme, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llanelli, Loughton, Lowestoft, Macclesfield, Maidenhead, Maldon, Manchester, Marple, Melksham, Merthyr Tydfil, Middlesbrough, Moss Side, Newbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nelson, Northampton, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Preston, Oldham, Oxford, Reading, Ripley, Rochdale, Romford, Rotherham, Royston, St. Albans, St. Helens, Sale, Salford, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Sheffield, Slough, Southgate, Southampton, South Shields, Stafford, Staines, Stockport, Stoke Newington, Stoke-on-Trent, Sutton, Swansea, Tonbridge, Tonypandy, Trowbridge, Urmston, Uxbridge, Walthamstow, Wandsworth, Wanstead, Warrington, Watford, Welwyn Garden City, Wembley, Wigan, Willesden, Wilmslow, Woking, Wolverhampton, Wood Green, Worcester, Wrexham and Yeovil.

SEE LOCAL BILLS



REGIONAL RALLIES

Saturday Sept. 19

**EDINBURGH - WHITLEY BAY - CARDIFF
BIRMINGHAM - BOURNEMOUTH
BRISTOL - COLCHESTER - HULL
NORWICH - CRAWLEY**

Sunday Sept. 20

TRAFALGAR SQUARE 4 P.M.

**Bertrand Russell, Michael Foot
Canon John Collins, John Horner
Dr. Donald Soper,
Victor Gollancz.**

Followed by a March through Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, High Holborn, Kingsway, The Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's Cathedral.



**nuclear
disarmament week**